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HISTORICAL

ADDRESS,

OF

CHARLES B. MOORE,

^{N.Y.}
OF NEW YORK,

BEFORE

A MEETING OF

THE TOWN AND CHURCH

OF SOUTHOLD, L. I.,

IN AUGUST,

1890.

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F MOORE, CHARLES BENJAMIN, d.1893.
85177 Historical address of Charles B.Moore, of
.6 New York, before a meeting of the town and
church of Southold, L.I., in August, 1890.
[New York, Taylor, 1890?]
vii, 81p.

An address delivered as part of the cele-
bration of the 250th anniversary of Southold,
N.Y.

Bibliography: p. [iii]-vii.

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HISTORICAL ADDRESS
OF
CHARLES B. MOORE

OF NEW YORK

1890

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NOTES ANNEXED.

- X. 1. Deputies from Southold to New Haven and Taxes.
 X. 2. Inventories, Southold, &c.
 X. 3. Wills and Letters of Administration.
 X. 4. Letters of Administration before the Revolutionary War.
 X. 5. Letters of Administration after the War, 1787 to 1829.
 Y. 1. History of Yale College, by Thomas Clap. 1766.
 Y. 6. Chronicles of the Pilgrims, by Alexander Young. 1830.
 Y. 7. Chronicles of the First Planters of Massachusetts, by same. 1840.

NOTES ANNEXED.

- Note Z. 1. Signatures at Southold in 1662 (over 50).
 " Z. 2. Assessment List for 1675 (persons taxed, 106).
 " Z. 3. Assessment List for 1683.
 " Z. 4. List of Inhabitants for 1686—331 males.
 " Z. 5. Common Windmill for 1694—34 proprietors.
 " Z. 6. List of Inhabitants, 1698—132 families.
 " Z. 7. Militia Rolls, 1700.
 " Z. 8. Muster Rolls, Suffolk Co. Regiment, 1715.
 " Z. 9. Muster Rolls of Soldiers in Service before the Revolutionary War.
 " Z. 10. Sample of Errors.
 " Z. 11. Second Sample.

ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

There are many now "who look upon historical enquiry in its true light as an incentive to progress," an aid to patriotism, and a friend to Christianity. D. i, vi.
628, 17.

The examination of historical proofs excites the memory and strengthens the judgment. It detects and corrects errors. It sharpens points of importance and hardens some that are essential, *chrystalizing them*. It makes them more secure and more enduring, in compressed and rounded axioms, or even in poetry ; so that the memory can hold and carry them. In this we can have religious aid from the book of books and from those who study it. "*Our best rules for improvement come from knowledge of the past.*" G. 4, 62. Memory most frail soon scatters what we learn, or it sinks with each to the grave ; writers and writings disappear. Monuments are few, and only for the powerful. Great care is requisite to gather what is valuable and to preserve it to be generally known. This was long done in writing. It is now reached in print by the power—press. Our oldest records of history (other than the Bible) are found stamped in clay, burnt like bricks for endurance, and in Egypt or Babylon covered with stone, enclosed in towers, buried in sand, or otherwise protected from destruction. Language itself as well as history has been often lost to ignorant crowds, and sometimes by a confusion of tongues ; but collected from monuments and from bricks and carefully studied out has been wonderfully recovered and preserved. In our time the ancient Egyptian symbolism is again brought to some of the exactness of the mason's rules.

In a century there are about three generations of men, and none of us can tell how much of history these may require and should learn for themselves or teach to their

successors (besides having the best preachers they can get). In 250 years, in every family, there are eight or ten men in succession to be taught—each for himself and each to teach others. How can we manage such repetitions of this double duty? One answer is, we can make it easier. That will be a gain of progress. To learn and to teach, we may make the labor or the pleasure of life.

G. 4, 63.

The gentlemen who have kindly invited us to be present on this occasion, in our native or favored place, have indicated the last 250 years as the period, and this as the place, whose history should especially be considered. In this we can heartily accord with them.

From this place we are to see what progress has been made in the past, and what improvement may be secured for present use, or for the future. Here, each has a private and personal interest and duty to learn for his own use and to tell his relatives, neighbors and friends. Here no one will prevent him. And here as well as elsewhere (if he honestly and honorably can) he may make knowledge add to his wealth, his happiness or his power.

“Here shall the enthusiastic love
Which freemen to their country owe,
Enkindled glorious, *from above*,
In every patriot bosom glow;
Inspire the heart, the arm extend,
The rights of freemen to defend.”

In speaking of that early period (Anno Domini 1640) we need not now say much about prior history, nor about Charles the First, King of England, or his short or Long Parliament, which met in that year, nor of this American country, west of the Atlantic, and south of Long Island. But to have fair and defensible starting ground for our historical course, we may remind you that *this Island had been explored* especially, first, to trade with the native Indians, and next to secure territory for the nation, and for sale or use, and last but not least, to

inform friends and to invite neighbors. Its character, climate and productions had been ascertained and reported abroad. Since 1602 explorations had been active. Great difficulties and disasters were experienced ^{260, 1.} after 1607 in settling colonies of civilized white men, on this Atlantic coast both north and south of us. Many of these have been described. Some of the disasters by caution could be avoided. Some arose, at the outset, ^{628.} upon the attempt to conceal the discovery by Columbus and to apply the whole benefit of half the world to a small set; and then these became national disagreements which we must leave to national historians or national disputants, though apprehensive that they will set men to fight about them, simply striving for their own greatness.

There were failures in Southern Virginia and in other ^{A. 78, 190.} places arising much from inexperience; from forcing ^{628.} unprepared men, women and children away from Eng- ^{266.} land under very imperfect government and in violation of right; from the difficulty of feeding and protecting crowds of poor people, in uncultivated regions, and from the hostility of Indians, if they separated and scattered in lonely places in the wilderness, and if they obtained the food or the money used by the Indians, or the places where the Indians gathered it, excluding them. These ^{150, 15; 97.} may come under our view as affecting our place.

In 1609 Henry Hudson entered the River that bears his name.

In 1618 Capt. John Smith, who had been in Virginia ^{G. 13, 65} and in New England and had written before, reported ^{S. 36.} his voyages and travels and his romantic adventures and views. He could tickle the crowd and have his books read.

In 1620 Capt. John Mason of Kings Lynn who had ^{M. 66} passed some seven years in Newfoundland, published his ^{T. 1, 516.} valuable and businesslike tract about that region. He became powerful in England, but died about 1635. He ^{A. 8, 164.} may be treated as the leader from Kings Lynn, but was ^{W. 10.}

unjustly charged at Boston as the enemy of Massachusetts.

628. In 1620 and 1621 the governments of England and
131. Holland made very active attempts to organize and pro-
T. 1, 562. tect new settlements, especially for trading companies.
But traders were not what the country most wanted.

G. 10, 67. Before 1622 the Virginia Company asked for ship-
238, wrights. It cost much trouble to procure them.
235.

U. 6, 308. Capt. Thomas Barwick was sent out with 25 men and
U. 6, 293. arrived, but they and their employers had first to house
U. 6, 318. themselves. They scattered to build houses. In 1622
three hundred and forty-seven whites were massacred
by Indians; a war succeeded, and many more were
A. 58, 178. destroyed. All escaped who could. Only one-ninth, by
estimate, remained. *Fishing*, the safest early reliance for
628, 338. food, was *better at the North*. Perhaps some of these
mechanics came north.

U. 6. It is not easy to identify them; probably Thomas
Stevenson (soldier) and William Rogers (mill wright)
came that way. Daniel Gooken and Edward Blaney
W. 11. from Ireland went from Virginia to Massachusetts.
C. 16, 44. Robert Hempstead settled at New London and perhaps
G. 5, 62. an early Thomas More went to Virginia who lost his life
before 1635. Edward Brewster of Virginia came from
G. 15, 57. the same neighborhood in Suffolk County, England.
G. 10, 73. John Budd and others may have been there.

G. 4, 138. The Plymouth Colony (of Pilgrims) commencing at
276, 373. Cape Cod in 1620 after various experiences at Leydon
V. 6, 628. obtained in twenty years much valuable knowledge and
86, &c. some firmness of position and of government. It
occupied a narrow strip of land on the frontier that could
be supported and defended, aided by fishing. It had few
early ship-wrights. It obtained additional grants and
attempted extensions, north and south, for its surplus of
active men, which embraced the names of Winslow and
N. 7, 347. Cushman, Brewster and Allerton, and presently it had
some of the Young family at Eastham.

A. 78. In 1624 Sir William Alexander published his well-

written "Encouragement to Colonies" with the motto "Thou shall labor for peace and plentie." He was a Protestant; and living among many with stiff opinions, avoided harshness. He thought "the Spaniards should have possessed this land for the planting it *with Christians*," "and that, *the Minister* for spiritual, and *the smith* for temporal respects, were the two most necessary members of a new settlement." The Scotch had the hardest struggle for Protestantism. He wrote that

"Time doth new worlds display
That Christ a church o'er all the earth may have."

The Massachusetts Colony (called Puritans), commencing at Salem and Boston about 1625 to 1630, and spreading, followed by Connecticut and Rhode Island, were crowded with settlers from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, until these arrived and spread faster than they could be supported, covered or fed. Letters to England from sufferers raised apprehensions of losses by famine. The rush of emigrants from England needing support must (in view of friends) be checked and suffering prevented. Aid was sought from the English Government, but that was a very irregular machine. Thomas Youngs, then a captain of the Navy, connected with the writer Evelyn, living at Deptford, near London, by direction of the Government, under a commission and orders given after discussion, and dated 23d September, 1633, visited Virginia and Maryland in 1634, having in his company his nephew, Robert Evelyn. He had some boats built there; wrote, offering to deliver cattle, and sent north to Boston, tendering supplies and perhaps boats, while his nephew went back to England with letters for aid, and returned. He was not much thanked at Boston. It seems his offer or his talk was not well received there. Supplies had been received at that port. He was authorized by the king to establish and fortify factories where he found fit places, and to fit out vessels, appoint officers and explore territories in America, but

H. 7, 261.

probably was not supplied with means. Provincial Governors were charged to assist him and English subjects not to impede him. He was a skillful man to examine, make efforts and report. In the absence of roads, boats were highly necessary. This was plainly true on a large scale and certainly true of islands like ours. His official reports have not been seen. He seems to have stopped the Dutch on the south and west by the Delaware. Did he not help us to our gathering of ship-wrights; to our fortified factory of boats? He had no aid from Provincial Governors, unless from Berkeley of Virginia, and if the latter aided he was punished for it by those who were not so loyal. Evelyn tells us that Captain Thomas Young lived to a great age, and was a sober man and an excellent seaman.

E. 82, 554.

Settlements attempted at the north on the coasts and islands of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Maine and New Hampshire, although favored by the English Government, were nearly all put back or defeated. Ice impaired the use of boats so far north. Immigrants settling farther south proclaimed "the weather at the north in "Summer very hot, the Winters excessively cold, and "the ground in general *barren*," &c. Each receiving a grant advertised and praised his own, but disparaged and condemned another's. Discord instead of union naturally prevailed. Some places were nearly barren, but such general condemnations were unjust.

U. 7, 260.

M. 68.

Captain John Mason in office and power in England had a relative in Scotland and was known there. He had taught some of the wildest people of the northern isles to behave better. He favored settlers at the north in Maine and in New Hampshire, where he had a grant. He approved of immigrants who left England, perhaps expecting to stay farther north, some of whom came later to our Southold, including Charles Glover, a shipwright; probably also one of the Benjamins, with others of the early inhabitants of our town.

H. 28.
150.
G. 10, 70.

Sir William Alexander, before named, was a Scotch-

man and a favorite of the Stuarts, kings of Scotland, who were at that period kings also of England and of Ireland as separate countries not united (except by having the same king), nor even friendly to each other (having been much at war), and each then with a separate legislature of its own. He had an early grant from the English Council of Plymouth and a grant for Nova Scotia (New Scotland). He became Secretary of State for the Kingdom of Scotland, was made a baron of that kingdom in 1630 by King Charles I., and was created Viscount Canada and Earl of Stirling in 1633, but perhaps was still called a knight in England. He accorded generally with Captain Mason. He was authorized to create knights-baronets of Nova Scotia; and by the published roll he introduced many noted names, including Sir Robert Gordon, son of the Earl of Southerland, as premier, Walter Norton of Chestone in Suffolk, England, Captain Arthur Forbes of Longford, Ireland, David Livingstone of Donypace, John Livingston of Kinnaird, Sir William Murray of Clermont (or Clairemount) and Sir Robert Montgomery, and several Campbells, Stewarts, Grahams, &c., of Scotland. He was connected with prominent Scotch families, by marriage, and by his sons' marriages and his daughters'. The daughter of Sir R. Gordon married Barclay of Urie, &c., &c.

He received later grants from his sovereign, Charles I., as King of Scotland, one dated 12th July, 1625, and another dated 22d April, 1635 (ten years later), called "Novo damus" (we grant anew). This last included our Long Island, and was given because others had failed for lack of actual occupation or entry on the land. But, it seems, he did not show this last much abroad or to Englishmen, and it has often been overlooked by our countrymen and by others. He doubtless wished to claim title under it, and may have desired to hold the island under Scotch rule, or as a part of Scotland; but he found Englishmen were opposed to Scotland and the Scotch (to govern them) as much as they were to Dutchmen and the Dutch. I think

there is no evidence that he abused the grant. He could take title to land from the English king without objection, and could not be treated as an alien. He no doubt could obtain a like grant from the English if he needed it and probably did so, receiving one from the English Company of Plymouth on 22d April, 1636, by favor of or instead of his son, if then deceased, and by special request of the king. He favored *islands* and the early support of immigrants by *fishing*. He gave a power dated 30th April, 1637, to James Farrett, who was out here in 1638, just after the Pequot war, and who was expected to be favored by Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, but the governor and his staff (or members of his family supporting Cromwell) were found rather to oppose than to favor him (treating him as a Royalist); and many claimed title by conquest from the Pequots. Farrett found persons in Massachusetts (and especially at Lynn) willing to deal with him for land on Long Island upon the assurance that the earl or his successor would approve his sales and give the purchasers deeds. Farrington, Senr., perhaps did not leave Lynn, having 200 acres of land and a mill there, but his sons and others came to different parts of Long Island; John Thomas came to Southold, but did not remain here. The senior and junior were at Setauket, Long Island, in 1664. One of these witnessed a deed here in 1678. Their deeds or leases from Farrett as attorney were approved, as well as Matthew Sunderland's. Farrett's grant for Southampton, Long Island, reported dated 12th June, 1639, was reported approved by the earl on 20th August, 1639, and several others also of which formal copies were not printed for the public. If there is a mistake of a year in those dates (which I do not perceive), it is of no importance. By the time the confirmations arrived in either year some purchasers were ready to take possession. The earl, in writing, doubtless excused others from obtaining any approval of Governor Winthrop. Farrett executed a deed to Lyon Gardiner for Gardiner's Island,

K. 2, —.

97, 117.

W. 10.
W. 11.

D. 3, 32.

1546.
197.R. 12, 10, 26,
50, &c.

147.

D. 3, 21.

D. 3, 32.

and another to Stephen Goodyear for Shelter Island, and a mortgage to several for all Long Island, interesting some principal men on his side. Farrett encountered the difficulties of the earl in this wild and distant place, and strenuously sought to master them. If I should paint some of them to you I should perhaps be doing as useful a service as any within my power. If you do not take them into view you will have a very imperfect history.

He had to struggle hard against the Dutch on the west end of this island. That is not my present field to describe. Sometime in 1641 Farrett was informed of the earl's death, which, as reported, occurred about February, 1641 (N. S.), at London, where he or his eldest son William had a house while living, and where the widow A. 78. and minor children of that son sometimes resided. The earl's body was carried to Scotland and buried at night (as the son's had been), perhaps not secretly, but according to custom, and probably without much public notice. A civil war was breaking out, and the country in great commotion. The earl died in embarrassed circumstances, an aged man and practically poor, having had thirteen children. His eldest son William (who had been with Captain Kirk at the north in America) died before him, leaving (besides a widow of the Douglas family and daughters) a *minor* son who became the second earl, but who died young (it is said within three months). The earl's second and third sons died before him, *young* and without children. His fourth son Henry was called third earl, and lived a few years later, until 1644, leaving a son Henry, fourth earl, and other children. His fifth son John married Agnes Graham, and also left children. His sixth son Charles married Ann Drurie, and had a son Charles, who died. Jean, one of his daughters, married (first) Hugh Montgomery, a Vicount of Ireland, and (second) Major-General Robert Monroe. Mary, the second daughter, married Sir William Murray, of Clermont, one of the baronets. It would be strange if some

of these did not resent ill-treatment, but difficult enough for Farrett to proceed out here.

One of the greatest difficulties was to find what law, or whose, would prevail. Farrett doubtless favored the Scotch law, or understood it best. A difference existed between the English and the Scotch law affecting his power. By the sharp English common law, his power would be at once revoked by the earl's death. But by the Scotch, or the equitable civil law, it might remain in force for a period, making contracts valid where the earl's death was unknown, or where there was a debt thereby secured. The death of King Richard III. had dissolved his army, because all his officers had their powers instantly revoked and there was no one authorized to take his place and appoint others. The wounding of William of Orange at the battle of the Boyne, reported fatal, almost disorganized the Government of England by the same rule. That difficulty was afterwards met by special statutes.

Farrett in September, 1641, appeared before Governor Winthrop at Boston and formally protested against E. & T. Tomlyns and H. Knowles and against all others taking any possession of Long Island as intruders, not claiming from the earl. He granted Martha's Vineyard to T. Mayhew, of Watertown. He then retired. It seems Captain Andrew Forester, another agent of the family, arriving later, about 1647, and going bravely to New York, was seized and sent away by the Dutch Governor, deprived of his papers, and these were probably not well understood and perhaps misrepresented, or (whatever they were) allowed no force under Dutch law—we must dismiss them all. Much has been written about them. Here some of the descendants afterwards joined the noted family of the Livingstons and others from Scotland who came to America.

In 1631 King Charles I. by proclamation forbade *disorderly* trading with savages in New England, and especially the furnishing them with weapons and habiliments of war. This, of course, the Dutch treated

L. 5, 37.

W. 11, 5.

S₁, 17.A. 73, 115, note.
G. 12, 13, &c.

A. 58, 207.

C₂, 311 and
312.

as not binding upon them. Many Englishmen did not admit that he could make laws for them here by his mere proclamation. That method had been opposed and checked in England under James I., but perhaps not so much in Scotland.

King Charles (hearing from Captain Young or his messenger Evelyn) professed to follow the doctrine of Selden, the English lawyer, as to *Mare-Clausum*, or the narrow seas, in opposition to Grotius, as to *Mare-Liberum*, the free and open sea. His twist of the law was proclaimed in 1635 in an official letter sent to Sir William Boswell, the British Charge des Affaires in Holland, saying he intendeth "*not a rupture*," but he will "*force them to perform due homage to his admirals and ships*." They must dip their flags to acknowledge his royal greatness. If not, he would treat them as enemies. The despot, manufacturing law by his mere "*sic volo, sic jubeo*," was ready to force his own people to pay him ship money and tonnage and poundage without any act of Parliament, and ready to force loans from any wealthy citizen under penalty of punishment, in order that he might force the ships of other countries, by firing at them, to do him homage, though unjustly. The small and scattered fishing boats, of course, could not resist his armed ships. C. 33, 18, note.

In 1636 he sent his fleet against the Dutch and Scotch fishermen off the northern coast, requiring them to forebear fishing, and compelling them to do so by firing at them. He repeated this until 1639, making them pay a heavy license or tax for fishing, and all the time artfully manufacturing law while setting a bad example of fraud and violence. It affected his subjects, Scotch, Irish or English, as well as the Dutch. It was the apprehension of this violence and plunder on our coast which set it decidedly against the king and his chiefs. C. 33, 24, &c.

After the date of 10th or 25th March, 1639, *the new year* 1640 commenced. March was called the first month of the year, and April the second; December was the tenth month, January the eleventh, and February the twelfth. H. 30, 11, &c.
G. 12, 51.

The English statute for the year to begin on 1st January was not passed until 1751. Other countries at different dates adopted that rule, but generally not earlier than 1710. There were many discrepancies in dates. We need not be entangled in them.

The Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton were the public men and writers who took charge of New Haven at the outset as notified in their letter to Governor Winthrop, on leaving Massachusetts to go to New Haven in 1638. At first they bore the brunt of Boston opposition.

We have two volumes of the official records of New Haven well edited by Mr. C. J. Hoadley, State Librarian and Secretary of State for Connecticut, and lately published—so late as 1857 and 1858. Persons whose ancestors never belonged to that jurisdiction (like our Southampton friends) may not have read them, or if they have, may not recognize the unknown names. Only one volume seems to have reached our Philadelphia *Critical Dictionary of English and American Authors* in 1859. Dr. Holmes, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, compiled his first edition of *American Annals* in 1805, and his second in 1828 (generally following Winthrop as others did), and of course never saw either of these more recent volumes of Mr. Hoadley's, nor any print of Mr. Brodhead's large importation, nor of O'Callaghan's publications. They merely copied Mr. Winthrop's distant and one-sided stories, on our topics, for this State. Mr. John W. Barber, in his historical collections for Connecticut, gives a preface to his first edition, dated 1837, speaking only of his failing to obtain information, without indicating where he failed; but it is easily discovered (by reading) that he had very little of Mr. Hoadley's information. And in his second edition of 1846 there is a like hiatus. Both these dates were before Mr. Hoadley's, and so were Barber and Howes for the State of New York; and general readers, content with such authors, look no farther. And so of many others who may have seen the outsides of the later books, but

have not found time to read in so many large volumes such a mass; and even if they had, could not remember the details correctly, nor select and put together the material parts affecting us. But I notice that our present pastor has examined those of Mr. Hoadley, and the Rev. Dr. Corwin also.

Mr. Eaton became Governor and they early appointed a notary to preserve records. The earliest parts were not bound together.

STEPHEN GOODYEAR was an owner of vessels and a H. 30. trader of New Haven, and was there in 1639. On 22d October, 1640, he purchased 150 acres of *T. Witherly*, on the north side of Manhansett River opposite to Shelter Island near modern Greenport, *with the house built on it*, which Witherly, a mariner, had purchased of *Richard Jackson, a carpenter*, and for which the carpenter had secured a deed from James Farrett, dated 15th August, 1640. Mr. Goodyear soon ranked as a magistrate, and in 1643 was Deputy-Governor of New Haven. On 18th May, 1641, he purchased Shelter Island of Mr. Farrett, perhaps after the death of the old earl. At a meeting of the New Haven Company on 30th of 6th month (August), II 30, 57 1641, it was entered of record "Mr. Goodyear pro-
"pounded his purchase of Mr. Farrett's Island to the
"town, but it was not accepted." It perhaps may be inferred that by this time news of the earl's death had arrived. Farrett had not yet left Massachusetts, and it seems he had from the earl a right to choose a large parcel as his own for his compensation, and Farrett claimed that he had chosen this. It might prevent his power from being revoked or disregarded, if he added, as he did, an II. 8. assignment of his own right and interest. Capt. Underhill, Henry Ackerly, John Budd, Thomas Osborne and others, afterwards of Southold, were at New Haven as early as 1639. Henry Ackerly built a cellar there and afterwards sold it. On 3d April, 1640, Ackerly was publicly rebuked for this, which we cannot think was wrong, if he preferred to go somewhere else, or went as a

154³⁶, 1.

R. 12, 5.

soldier. In 1666 he was at Greenwich, Conn. We find Robert Ackerly in 1651 at Southold (probably a son of Henry), having a home lot adjoining our Pastor Young, which also was soon sold. And in 1660 he and several others from New Haven and Southold were at Setauket.

We have condensed in brief terms what appears to us a fair result of much reading, and have facilitated the reader by enabling him to find sufficient proof of what has been stated. If on any point he is inclined to think differently, that is an affair of his own. He is welcome. But should allow me equal freedom.

98, 311.

The mortgage of all Long Island which has been mentioned was executed by Farrett, dated 29th July, 1641, to George Fenwick of Saybrookport (the agent of the proprietors of Connecticut under their patent), and to John Haynes, Samuel Wyllis and Edward Hopkins (the Governor, Clerk and principal merchant), of Hartford, and to Theophilus Eaton, Stephen Goodyear and Thomas Gregson (the Governor, Lieut.-Governor and principal merchants), of New Haven. It recited Farrett's power of attorney or commission, and that in attending Lord Sterling's service three years and upwards, without having received any support or maintenance from him, he had been forced to use his own credit to take up divers moneys and commodities to the value of £110, to relieve his necessities (which sum he had procured and received of the above-named persons). And he states that the present instrument was given as he was about to return to England to provide, as may be, for that part of Long Island not possessed nor, as he conceived, claimed by the Dutch. The mortgage was redeemable in three years on paying the £110, together with such other charges or improvements as should be expended or made for or upon Long Island.

At Hartford this mortgage (as we term it) was at first treated for public account. It was recorded there on 6th May, 1664. The original instrument was left there. Afterwards on 8th October, 1668, after the capture of

New York from the Dutch, the secretary was ordered to deliver it to Mr. Wyllis and Mr. Jones for the use of those concerned.

This in form and substance was much like a bottomry bond, authorized and used by the civil law to help a disabled vessel. It does not mention the earl's decease. But it is believed this was then known by these parties.

As to the different law between England and Scotland, it has been urged, in my time, at New York.

In 1640, a few Hollanders occupied the site of our present City of New York and some convenient spots on the River of Hudson as far north as Albany. And they professed to have forts at New York and Albany. But they did not keep much force in the forts. Substantially these were shams as against regular soldiers, but enough to check Indians, and a place of resort and protection for the unarmed citizens upon an alarm. The Hollanders gave the name of *New Netherlands* to their territory, claiming at that time all Long Island, and wishing to secure possession of it from the west end. But in this they were not very urgent or active. They had not felt the incumbrance of a superfluous population. They were a few, scattered over wide districts, not crowded, nor had they many cultivators of the soil. Nearly all were traders and laborers.

We find some of the earliest descriptions of Long Island written in 1649 and 1650, on Manhattan Island, now New York City, or in Holland, by Adrian Vander Donk, LL.D., a learned and able man, which were presented to the Government in New York and at the Hague in Holland, as a remonstrance, and others written by his associates or opponents¹. Of course they need good translations and editorial notes; and it may be fair to note now that this remonstrance was sanctioned by the names of our friends Thomas Hall² of Kips Bay, New York, and Isaac Allerton³ of Plymouth Colony, New Haven and New York, both Englishmen, and by others connected with Englishmen, Augustin Herman,⁴ a

92, Vol. 2, 335

(1) D. 1, 270.

(2) G. 2, 113.

G. 4, 127.

(3) A. 84.

(4) G. 9, 58.

Bohemian agent of the merchants Gabri in Holland, and some others called Huguenots (claiming to be hostile to France), temporary residents under the Dutch at or near New York, but friendly to the English.

Hollanders claimed Long Island as a crown of their province "by reason of its great advantage of excellent "bays and harbors as well as convenient and fertile "lands." Dr. Vander Donk really ranks as its earliest historian. His book was published in 1655. His ancestors were of Breda, and favored the English against the Spanish. He became a Protestant. He married a daughter of Rev. Francis Doughty, an English clergyman, of Newtown, Long Island, and he had a Dutch grant of land at Yonkers on the Hudson. We must be brief and avoid entanglements.

We may treat all the land here as unimproved in 1640. Its present condition shows its improvement. You know about that. The land of our town certainly, in 1640, had been but little cultivated. The best land was apparently covered with hard wood, "including several kinds "of timber suitable for the construction of houses and "ships, large or small,"³ plenty for firewood, and varieties adapted to many purposes, walnuts and chestnuts, berries and small fruit in abundance and *many vines*, "but principally" (as if they had been planted there) "around and "along the banks of the brooks, streams and rivers which "did course and flow in abundance all through the land; "the grapes of many varieties, some white, some blue, " &c."

⁴ The reporters to Holland described the birds and fish, including among the birds, eagles, turkeys and ducks, and among the fish, salmon, black fish and shell fish, conck shells—from which the Indians made wampum (their money)—and abundance of oysters and muscles. But we must not run loose and get astray. Although the spirit of exaggeration has characterized the promoters of colonization, there was not much of it in this for our town. Our "Eagle Neck" and "Oyster Ponds" are

108, 21, 25.

84a.

U. 7, 326.

(3) D. 1, 276.

(4) D. 1, 277.
285, &c.

M. 65, 141.

Y. 7, 264.

English proofs, although eagles and oysters are now scarce. [For eagles we only show fish-hawks and the modern scarcity of oysters appears to be a fault of our own.] Furs, especially of the beaver and the otter, proved the most productive to send back to Europe. The beaver frequented these small streams, and were successfully caught in many of them, particularly above Riverhead and at "Huppauge," the beaver place in Smithtown, opposite New Haven. Indians would catch and sell the beaver cheaply as well as the fish and the birds and other animals. It was deemed judicious to use them, and not to disturb the beaver until many were ready to be caught (perhaps in Winter). This plan and the difficulties arising from fallen wood, tangled vines, the absence of roads, of bridges, of horses and of wagons, long left both the whites and the Indians without roads, and longer without them on the south side than on the north side of Long Island. The old northwestern boundary of the town is yet called *Wading* River, and Oyster Pond Neck had its *wading* creek. Rough woodland intercepted by ponds, swamps and streams without bridges was the rule. Traveling to any distant place or carrying freight was only by water. Many boats and vessels were necessary. Indian trails, easily ambushed, were unsafe and insufficient.

Vander Donk and his friends reported at New York and in Holland that the English were the strongest, and that an agreed boundary line between them was essential.

Tienhoven, the secretary and representative of the Dutch Governor of New York, disputing with Vander Donk, wrote, in 1649-50, saying Long Island "is full thirty leagues long from the west" (say at Harlem) "to the northeastern point" (about three miles to a league, making ninety miles). "It is the levellest and finest soil in New Netherland; very well adapted for agriculture and the rearing of all sorts of cattle, furnished with beautiful valleys, navigable harbors, rivers and bays; a considerable inland sea, *whose shores* are inhabited by Indians, and in which are various other fair and fertile

" islands. *The greatest part of the wampum for which the furs are traded is manufactured there by the natives.*" The English of the colony of New Haven settled two villages at the bight of the aforesaid inland sea, about three leagues from the east point of said island; one called Southampton, containing about ten or twelve houses; the other *Southold, about thirty houses.*" This, written before 1650, is the earliest picture preserved of our Southold. And this active Dutchman wrote (in deference to Vander Donk's unanswerable argument) that he would urge an agreed boundary line, but *without it*, would "*prevent the English from further progress on Long Island by taking possession of the east point, which, he said, was about three leagues*" (*i. e., nine miles*) "*from Southampton*" (then perhaps including Easthampton), "*and by securing its possession by a redoubt and a small garrison.*" This was his hostile plan for Southold. It was tried for Saybrook and for Hartford and defeated. It was either foreseen by or quickly reported to the English early settlers of Southold. They had some friends in Holland. Probably they then built the redoubt at Cutchogue or then strengthened it (if before built).^b The known warriors against the Pequots were favored and secured to assist Southold, such as Underhill, Arthur Smyth and others. If any persons wish another Dutch account from New York they can read that of the Minister in 1644 (we do not think it important).

We have not at command a very reliable or full account of the Southold Indians. We cannot read or pronounce their names, which they claimed the right to change at pleasure. We infer that they were chiefly fishermen and gatherers of wampum, each set having a chief, and that *the residents* were not very strong or numerous, but could be strengthened by allies. Only the place of the *five wigwams* is mentioned in our records. These were opposite Shelter Island, near Greenport. Only two or three old cellars are mentioned in early boundaries. At or near the mouths of some creeks, in snug harbors, can be

D. 1, 360-365.

(b) G. 13, 146.

628, 517.

154½, 112.

938, 195.

154½, 56.

traced the piles of shells and the scattered arrow-heads which show where the Indians frequented. The first sites of temporary resting places for white men were generally on isolated points of land surrounded by water like Plumb Island, Gardiner's Island, Crane Neck, Eaton's Neck, Hog Island (in Queens County), now called Centre Island, and Lloyd's Neck. These were left by the first occupants when peaceable possession was acquired and secured for villages at selected places farther in the interior where fair house lots fronting on roads were at command. Village lots were planned to be the smallest to enable houses when built to be jointly defended, being near each other and easily fenced, cleared, &c. These houses, almost as fast as built, as well as the old forts, can be traced by the deeds and records at Southold,^a Southampton,^b Setauket,^c Huntington^d and East Hampton.^e

(a) 154¹/₂, 953.
(b) 701, 902,
267, G. 1, 1.
(c) R. 12.
R. 25.
(d) H. 32.
H. 33.
(e) R. 26.
R. 27.
R. 28.
R. 29.

Small plots were planned for separate ownership in a general field to be surrounded by a common fence and tilled for food. But where would records or writings be kept before there were houses? Written scrawls are not the only marks that can be read. The cellars and ditches of houses and lots long leave their traces. Several of them in this town, more than one hundred years old and now unused, yet retain their old forms and lines, some appeared superficially in my boyhood now traceable only by digging for discolored soil. Some, not apparent on the surface, were then pointed out to me by my father and others in the ploughed fields, especially in some large old lots opposite the white hill of Shelter Island. And some fields are now overgrown with wood where no dwelling has been seen within the memory of man, yet they betray the cellars where houses stood long ago and the garden spots also by the wild roots of plants or weeds.

The records of Southampton and of other towns, we think, aid to explain points common to all. They need not be repeated. They can be read. The names of places and reserves often betray their sponsors. Winter harbor

G. 11, 6.

and Sterling creek are enough for examples and even the name of Southold.

Union was necessary to guard against Indians or enemies; united plans for defence and improvement were appropriate.

The Corchaug tribe of Indians was doubtless a formidable one on the northeastern branch of Long Island, prior to 1637. By report it was allied with the Pequots, and sent its armed force to assist the Pequots in Connecticut before 1640. If so the force was subdued and punished in Connecticut by the gathered forces of whites and Narrogansetts. The actions between hostile Indians in Connecticut in 1645 we need not describe. Some warriors fled west. Some continued hostile. The Indians (except Wyandank and his family) who remained on Long Island were apparently very humble and obsequious. The village or old town plot was doubtless first released to our settlers. The date is the only disputable point. An early sachem was called Paucump and his son Ambusco. About 1646 they released land at Hashamomack, east of Southold village, to William Salmon, and they were living and released other land farther west, fourteen years later in 1660. Another set in 1648 released Mattituck.

The Indians of Shelter Island were called the Manhansett tribe. The stream between that island and Sterling (modern Greenport) was the Manhansett River. The chief in 1644 and in 1652 was called Youngco, Yokee (Yoehoc, or Unchenchie). He and his tribe sold out and delivered possession of that island in old English style and left it in 1652. By report he went west of Huntington to the neighborhood of Cow-bay, since called Manhasset, in Queens County, and was there watched by Mr. Thomas Benedict (appointed by the United Colonies), who in 1649, with Henry Whitney, millwright, and Edward Tredwell, purchased land of William Salmon. These moving west, sold that land to Thomas Ryder. Thomas Osman (or Osborne) early had land at Hashamomack,

C. 10, 45.

154^{1/2}.
112.
202.
203.
208.
193, &c.
R. 12, 76.
R. 26, 96.

154^{1/2}.
158.

G. 10, 148,
350.
W. 1, 2, 3.

having married a daughter of William Purrier, an early settler and magistrate. From one of these Thomases (when young) came the name *Tom's Creek* (without intending any personal disparagement). These pioneers all left creditable descendants. There was an early agreement made to buy out the Indians whoever were claimants of the land east of that creek for about £14. This sum was advanced by some one and paid (perhaps by Capt. Joseph Youngs and called in his inventory £15., or perhaps by Mr. Hallock or Mr. Thomas), and was to be refunded and paid by persons who should take parts of the lands. The written agreement left in private hands or sent to New Haven went to destruction or out of sight. It was enforced at a later date by town order.³ Land east of Tom's Creek was treated as not within the bounds of Southold "the westward side belonging to the town" until 24th February, 1662-3, when in Southold town meeting it was written: "Our neighbors of Hashamomack then present desired to be received as complete townsmen. They were thereupon received as townsmen "by vote." This was before authorized at New Haven, where the rulers wanted their oaths.

A confirmatory deed by the new Sachem of Montauk was dated 15th January, 1651. A further confirmatory deed by Indians was so late as 1665. Enough about Indian deeds.

In 1640 and before that date, we cannot safely name all the resident white men. They were outside, beyond the reach or protection of ordinary laws or governments, and without houses or records, or recording clerks. It deserves commendation that few of their laws or actions were violent either in words or execution. Their rules to preserve peace and order were excellent. Occasionally they encountered a passion too strong for them; but their history shows that they observed the Earl of Sterling's motto, and labored "for peace and plenty."

Our Southold early settlers were composed of a large proportion of *shipwrights*. It incited surprise to find the

(2) 1512.
231.

H. 31.

1541, 158.
256.
136.
185.
351.
270.

shipwrights so early scattered in so many new settlements. Early laws were made to force them to work cheap and to forbid wood being cut down and branches left on the ground, supposed a habit of shipwrights. But on investigation it was found that the ship carpenters at first were acting as house carpenters in nearly all the new places, and several would go together, usual companions, doubtless for mutual protection or defence, each knowing persons upon whom they could rely. Thomas Moore, leaving his wife and children with his mother at Salem, seems to have been at Hempstead, L. I., at Newtown, L. I., at Millford, Conn., and early at New York. And so of others. Many became seamen for these narrow seas. The seaman has to cultivate and exercise a stronger national feeling, a stronger regard for his public rulers and *a better habit of obeying orders* than most others. A soldier on the land comes next.

In 1641 or very early, one of the first orders made at Southampton, L. I., before it joined Connecticut, was that no man (under severe penalties) should *give or lend unto any Indian*, guns, pistols, or any other instrument of war, powder, shot, bullets, matches, swords or any other engine of war. No law against this abuse is found at New Haven, *made so early*. It may be that they believed the King's proclamation of 1631 before mentioned was all sufficient. This law practically prevailed at Southold. Their earliest records are gone. Those of Southampton believed lost have been happily recovered. Why were these eastern Long Island settlers so particular? or so anxious to prevent the Indians from having fire-arms? That is very plain, so soon after the Pequot war in which many Indians had been slain, many made slaves, others dispersed and their houses burnt. The seat of the Pequots had been at Groton, and on the Rivers Thames and Mystic, near New London, which place at first was called Pequot. Most of the places had early Indian names. It was opposite the exposed northeastern point and islands of our town. Fisher's Island was nearest to

G. 10.
154.

G. 11, 6.

9th, 22.
23.

16.

C. 10, 19.

T. 1, 40.
422, &c.

13,—

it and the most exposed. Gull Island and Plumb Island were next west. Then our Orient. Sterling, now Greenport, was nearly opposite Saybrook. The Pequots were numerous and warlike. They were believed to be "exceedingly fierce, warlike and crafty." No violent and hostile subjection of them was likely to be permanently peaceable. Many had escaped. Some had joined the Mohegans and Nianticks, also warlike. Such treatment as they received would make them revengeful.

The Indian was taught from childhood to treat revenge as a virtue, it being "after the manner of his race." The whites, English and Dutch, became impressed with this belief. Revenge was some times practised, but not considered a virtue among Christians. It would certainly take much time to change the Pequots and to make them act like Christians on this subject; and the Narragansetts were found to be no better. It was not safe for the English settlers so near to them to trust either tribe in their midst *with fire-arms*.

The white settlers who arrived in this neighborhood in or before 1640, and remained here, and their successors, whom it is our duty to notice, adopted such approved methods as had been tried and found successful in New England or elsewhere, without much dispute among themselves, or apparent need of having or enforcing laws against each other. This is in their favor. It shows that they were of the industrial class, as defined by Mr. Herbert Spencer, and had some just notions of Christianity. They knew that violence and fraud produce no love, but often incite resentment and revenge. They knew that secret and sudden attacks by Indians would be dangerous to lonely settlers, and desiring peace, they resolved first and fairly to pacify Indians, and to deal justly with them, and then to keep together, and be on their guard, and to defend themselves, if attacked, while they "labored for peace and plenty." They took pains to have fire-arms for defence, to train their men as soldiers, and even to carry their guns to church. And some of them, on selling

A. 58.

237.

G. 10, 19.

Y. 7, 306.

92, part 2.

414.

843, 341.

Psa. 94.

Rom. 11, v. 19.

1. 8, 68.

S. 90, 1.

953.

222.

land, took pains to prevent purchasers of land from letting or selling it to any but such as were approved by the neighborhood as "honest, peaceable and quiet." An ancient order for this was referred to in one of the old deeds.

We can trace imperfectly, but yet beyond all fair dispute, the early connection of our town with New Haven and the four New England colonies. The only mystery about it is that our place, like most others, had, at the commencement, an *Indian name*. The name was written by the people at New Haven and called "Yennycok" or "Yennicott." Very few early records or notices respecting the name now appear. It was written in the earliest deed for a house by a white man here in, 1640 "Yennacok." Doubtless it came from the name of the early Sachem of Manhasset. The earliest date in which it has been found preserved at New Haven is the 6th of 2d month (April), 1642, when John Tuttle, of Yennycok (meaning Southold), was appointed to be "constable to order the affairs of that plantation till some further course be taken for the settling a magistracie there." "Constable" was the title that Cromwell, soon after this, was modestly willing to take instead of King. It had a better appreciation then than in later periods. The next year, on the 6th of 2d month (April), 1643, commissioners from New Haven were sent, with others, to Massachusetts to form a general combination of all the plantations in New England. Articles of confederation between four New England colonies (or plantations) were deemed prudent, amid threatening difficulties and disorders, and were agreed to, dated at New Haven, 19 May, 1643, and at Boston, 29th of 3d month (May), and 7th of 7th month (Sept.), 1643. They were necessarily temporary, so far as our town was concerned. No permanent authority had been given for them. They required an oath of fealty; but after dispute the chiefs dispensed with any oath of allegiance to the King "*for the present*," while some of them strained to make the articles per-

H. 31, 350.

W. 1, 2.

154¹/₂, 113.

154¹/₂, 158,
256.

H. 30, 70.

H. 30, 87.

H. 30, 104.

W. 11, p. 121.

petual or permanent, *without him*, and against him. At 121.
New Haven, Yennycott was taxed £2 "to be forthwith
raised and paid into the treasury, toward the charges
about the combination." And Mr. Goodyear was desired
to write to the inhabitants of "Yennycott" to show them
the equity in rating all men impartially, &c. This request
shows that it was not intended to confine the name
"Yennycott" to Mr. Goodyear's purchase. It doubtless
had been used before that date. Its various spellings
include Yougco and Yengco. And in the old MSS. it
would be sometimes difficult to tell one of these from the
other.

On 23d October, 1643, it was recited at New Haven H. 30.
that "Stamford, Guilford and Yennicott" had "upon the 152.
"same foundation and engagements entered into *the com-*
"bination."

On 5th February, 1644, Thomas Stevenson, "of Yen- 104, 47.
nicott," was named at New Haven, with some particulars.
He was an early resident of our Southold. He had sold
a boat at (or from) Virginia, which had been taken to H. 30, 96
Boston and was not paid for.

The earliest date found there for the name "Southold,"
was about seven years later, on 30th May, 1649. The H. 30, 463
record of that date is now missing at New Haven, but
partly copied in Thompson's History of Long Island. It
is recited repeatedly afterwards, that the like powers 105, 378
given to constables as magistrates of that date were
given to constables appointed afterwards. This would
lead to the original entry being repeatedly read and
examined by different persons, and doubtless until (like our
own old record books) it was worn out, carried off or lost.
For the first ten years, 1640 to 1650, there are few items
of history from our place called Yenchoc or Yencot,
beyond the building of about thirty houses and their prob-
able occupancy. We may quote Barber's and Howes'
Historical Collections: "The Indian name of this town 105, 546
is Yennecock." Gordon's well written Gazetteer of the
State, in 1836, gives the same name, but he, like so many

G. 29, 715.
154¹/₂, 113.

others, has his own way of spelling it—"Yeconnecock." The name is recognized in our oldest deed of a white man's dwelling house, dated 25th October, 1640, as "Yennacock."

154.

Undoubtedly they had what the Scotch earl called "the two most necessary members for a new settlement, a minister and a 'smith.'" We must trace individuals for legal proofs, and these early settlers rapidly changed, moving in every direction, but generally west. We cannot tell in which year each house was built, nor who came first. We have traced a large number of early residents and found where many came from—too many to weary you with. We cannot peruse their recorded histories without being deeply impressed with their industrious, patient and unconquerable steadiness, still marching west. Mr. Gladstone claims that the seeds of freedom were sown here by England. It is not necessary to admit this. But we admit there were trained here two things combined, "*the love of freedom and respect for law*," favoring the maintenance of order, which (he says and we admit) are "elements of national excellence and national greatness." The period, 1640 to 1650, was a very difficult one here, and a dangerous one in which to learn anything from England, about order or government. The laws there were broken and disorder reigned. The controversies and struggles between King and parliament as ruling powers, turned into a civil war, practically destroyed both. The King, first abusing his powers and his parliaments and then drawing his sword against his subjects, was defeated, imprisoned and publicly *beheaded*. The parliament, weakened by divisions, collisions, expulsions and retirements, the fruits of disunion, first lost its upper house, and afterwards (while attempting to act without a quorum) had the remnant of its "other house" *turned out of doors*. The army attempted to rule by its officers. Charles II. tried to oppose them in Ireland and in Scotland and at Worcester in England, but was defeated. Oliver Cromwell at length became Protector.

You know the story. But do you remember? This is the period, 1640 to 1650, during which, almost without records, here in the woods, where no known civilized man had lived before, we are expected to speak historically of Southold at its very birth before it had a Christian name! A close examination of all we find certainly develops some items worthy of note. And it may be worth remembering that seamen and soldiers, and all who took oaths of allegiance, were expected to be more faithful to their sovereign than others, and from many passengers to this region oaths were required. According to Dr. Watts, they were expected to be

W. 12, 360.

Phil. v. 8.

“ True to the solemn oaths they take,
Though to their hurt, they swear.”

PASTOR JOHN YOUNGS, as we all agree, was our *first minister*. He was born about 1598 or 1600 (or as before written in 1602), we cannot be exact. His family arrived at Salem in the “Mary Ann” of Yarmouth, and about 14th August, 1637, he was received as an inhabitant and afterwards granted land at Salem, if he would stay. But he remained there only about one season—a hard one for food. He had married Joan Lewington, at the Church of St. Margaret, Suffolk, in England, on 25th July, 1622, and his second son, Thomas, was baptized there on 1st May, 1625. Both followed him to Southold. This sufficiently identifies him. He may have preached there and at Hingham, in England, or at other places temporarily. They have not kept in England regular records of curates and lecturers or their services. Rectors and vicars had to buy their places, and happily have helped us to records required by English laws. Rev. Christopher Youngs was vicar of that church and held the Parish Rectory, called Reydon, near it, from 1611 to 1626. The vicar’s daughter Martha was baptized there on 1st July, 1613, apparently the youngest. She came to our Southold the wife of Thomas More and died here. The Rev. Christopher was probably educated at Oxford and graduated A. B. in

E. 5, 169.

G. 10, 75.

G. 3, 162.
163.

1563-4 and M. A. in 1566, licensed 4th July, incepted 8th July, elected chaplain of Windsor 6th March, 1567-8, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, while Matthew Parker of Norwich, near by, was Archbishop, who favored the marriage of priests. He had other children, including Margaret and Christopher, Jr., both older, and two were drowned. He doubtless can be further traced. The vicar had the appointment or approval of curate for the chapel at Southold, and is believed to have been over seventy at his decease. But he may have been a later character. Inscribed on a brass in the church a memorial was preserved of him in these words: "Here lyeth interred
" the body of Mr Christopher Yonges who departed this
" life the 14th day of June A°. Dni. 1626

G. 81.

G. 81.

" A good man full of faith was he,
Here preacher of Gods word,
And many by his ministrie,
were added to the Lord. Acts II 24. 27—"

164, 18.

H. 28, 291.

He was succeeded there as vicar by Rev. John Goldsmith in 1627. We have the notice that Rev. John Youngs was forbidden to sail from Great Yarmouth, the port of entry and departure for that region. This was dated 1637, but may have occurred earlier. And we have the names of passengers admitted to have come to Salem in the "Mary Ann" with Mr. Paine (part owner of the vessel) and his family. These did not include Mr. Paine's son Peter, who arrived at Salem before them and came to Southold, as did also Thomas More and his wife Martha. It was an easy escape for the pastor to sail from some other port, or for them all to wait and have the prohibition revoked. One man (the last one who came on board) who sailed in the "Mary Ann" was the only one described "of *Southold Suffolk Co.,*" a mariner or mercer. He was named William Cochrane, æ. twenty-eight. He had a wife Christen, æ. twenty-six, and two children. In 1638 he was at Hingham, Mass., and was admitted a freeman there. On 3d October, 1642, he sailed on his return to

England. This appears by the MSS. diary of Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham, the father of our second pastor. Many circumstances show that Rev. Peter Hobart was friendly to our first pastor. Mr. Cochrane perhaps came back. Henry Tuthill, one of our early settlers, coming from Norfolk County, England, went first to Hingham, ^{164, 30.} Mass. (in 1637), with his wife Bridget. He had land there, which he sold in 1644, doubtless after coming here. His brother John came over to this country. He was probably the one named at Dover, N. H. (called ^{T. 3.} Pascatawa) in 1638-9 with Captain Underhill, and may have been connected with William Touttle of New Haven, sometimes called his brother. This JOHN TUTTILL must rank as our *earliest known civil officer*, he being a magistrate in 1642. Others were recognized at New Haven as magistrates, from 1653 to 1661. His brother Henry died, and his widow Bridget became the wife of William Wells, one of the magistrates. John, it seems, returned to England. Several other persons of the same set returned to England. One was the Rev. Robert Peck, ^{W. 10.} reported from old Hingham, in England, who preached a ^{332, note.} while at Hingham, Mass., and returned in 1641. He may have been connected with the Pecks who remained here, at New Haven or elsewhere, and with John Peck, who afterwards married a daughter of Thomas Moore, Jun., and who agreed with the Goldsmith family of Southold. A little reflection enables us to comprehend how the story arose about so much preaching at Hingham.

Rev. John Phillips, born in England about 1572, married at Wrentham, Suffolk County, England, Elizabeth Ames, a sister of the Rev. William Ames, D.D., a noted ^{E. 5, 169.} Nonconformist and learned professor (at Franeker) and author in Latin. He (Mr. Phillips) in 1609 became rector of Wrentham, in England, about five miles from Southold. He was deprived and came to New England. He was a friend of our pastor, and had also a conditional grant at Salem. In 1642 he returned and settled in his old rectory in England. ^{13.}

G. 12, 210.

Mr. Henry Whitfield was another Nonconformist clergyman in England who came to this country. He became the first minister at Guilford, in the New Haven jurisdiction, sixteen miles east of New Haven, on Long Island Sound. He remained several years in harmony with Rev. Mr. Davenport, and returned back to England. These several returns to England are believed to have occurred without any charge made here against the returning clergymen; though perhaps favoring an adhesion to some of the old Church of England forms and rules, as did the Browns sent back by Endicott, or Mr. Bright, who returned soon.

Y. 7.

Christopher Youngs, the son of the Rev. Christopher, came out to this country, settled at Wenham, in Massachusetts (named perhaps from Wrentham, in England), and died there in 1647, leaving a will and a son, Christopher, Jun., who came to our town and became an active man—lived and died here. We obtained copies of this Christopher's will and inventory, the son of the vicar, and published them. He mentioned his two sisters, the wife of Joseph Youngs, and the wife of Thomas Moore, and commended his children to their care, and that of Mr. John Phillips above named. He named his deceased wife as the daughter of Richard Elvin of Great Yarmouth. A year or two later the Court in Massachusetts gave some directions based upon the resignation or refusal of Mr. Phillips as guardian. There is no doubt of the identity of these families. It has been guessed that our pastor John, if a son of Rev. Christopher, was probably by a prior wife, and not by his latest, named Margaret. The families of wives of clergymen were not published very fully at that period.

G. 14, 66.
67.

E. 1, 6.

1846,
119,
138.E. 5, 169,
H. 11.

Capt. Joseph Youngs, who married the vicar's daughter Margaret and died at our Southold in 1658 (she surviving him, see his inventory), was an active man at Salem and at Southold, commanding small vessels, and a witness at New Haven in 1654; master of the ship "Mary and Margeret," sailing from Southold for Barba-

does in 1656. He, of course, suffered amid so many difficulties. He had two sons baptized in England in his father-in-law's Church, Joseph on 23d January, 1633, and John on 10th March, 1635, who both came over here, about ten years younger than the children of our pastor John, and he had two houses at Salem which he sold after coming here. We would much like to read a better history of him. This vessel, upon which he brought passengers across the ocean in 1635, was "The Love" (in Dutch *Liefte*), and it has been strongly suspected that she was the one afterwards, in 1647, seized by Stuyvesant, who bore no affection for the name of Capt. Young. By tradition at Southold Capt. Young and his followers lent their marine compasses to measure off the lots and farms; and there is some record of this on the line between Salem and Lynn, he advising them to measure the course between two churches to guard against the variation of the compass and they construing it afterwards the wrong way.

I have described these more fully and particularly because for my own sake I have taken pains to learn them and get proofs. William Salmon has been supposed the earliest "Smith." I think there were also others. The early Vails were Smiths.

CAPT. JOHN UNDERHILL has an early and large military history already printed, but it requires careful criticism which shall separate, as far as practicable, established truths from wild and fanciful or hostile stories. We should treat him as a regular soldier. He was so treated by his friends Lyon Gardiner, Daniel Patrick, John Mason, Nathaniel Turner and others. He had served as a soldier and officer in Holland and at Cadiz for England and was employed by the Massachusetts Company, which favored him and petted him until deemed secure from Indians. He and his wife Helena were members of the first Boston Church. Their names appeared on the early Church records. He visited England in 1634 and again in 1638 and returned. His account of Indian wars, writ-

13. ten with some clerical aid, was published there. It is a rare and curious book, dated London, 1638, called "News from America," of warlike proceedings for "two years past, by John Underhill, commander in the wars there." It was probably the earliest account that many friends of the emigrants had to read. In 1639 Underhill was an early freeman of New Haven, and for a year or two in 1643 he was a deputy there from Stamford, with Thurston Raynor, afterwards of Southampton, L. I. His friend and companion, Capt. Nathani. Turner, became a purchaser of "Rippowams," a name which was changed for Stamford, and was the first military officer of New Haven. Underhill spoke of his small pay at Stamford and asked leave to take employ from the Dutch against Indians. It was not granted nor forbidden. There was a Dutch journal officially sent to Holland from New York, which explains or confirms some transactions on Long Island embracing the years 1641 to 1646. The patent for Newtown, L. I., called Mespath, can be read in Latin and much of its history. Soon after Underhill's return from England, he, with a band of Englishmen, and probably some from Southold, assisted the Dutch against the warlike Indians, having a nominal general placed over him by the Dutch, who did not much direct him. Underhill (as if a Dutchman) was called in Holland General *Underhill*. They were reported there very victorious. We can compare the Dutch and English accounts. It cannot be easily credited that so many Indians as reported were killed; "although women and children were in the forts" (it was noted), "not one was heard to cry or scream." But the Indians were convinced of the superiority of fire-arms, and had not learnt how to use them in battle with effect, and were subdued and scattered. They escaped in the dark. Underhill was again a hero. Yet we do not adopt all the opinions expressed about him. Those of Drake in his history of Indians were better than some others, but unsafe.

THE FAMILY OF TERRY was an early one and furnished

office holders repeatedly. There were four original and early settlers on Long Island. John Terry (a witness to Salmon's deed in 1645), Thomas Terry (who signed the agreement with Capt. Howe in 1640) and Richard Terry fixed themselves at Southold, and two of them at least left families. Little public notice has been taken of Robert Terry, who came from England with them and became an early settler of Long Island, witnessed an Indian deed in 1640, was a patentee of Flushing, L. I., in 1666 and was living there in 1670. Turning to our Long Island History to learn something more about Flushing, you will be met with the story that "the ancient records," of that town, "are entirely wanting in consequence of their destruction by fire," giving the date of the fire as in 1789 (perhaps too late). If you look further for proofs you may find that in a Dutch patent for Flushing in 1645, before the truce line, the first person named was Thomas Farrington, probably son of Edmund of Lynn, and the one killed by Indians, and there are others named Farrington later and other familiar names from Lynn, including William Thorne of Lynn and John Townsend. But these cannot now be pursued. Perhaps enough has been said to convince you that the west end of the island had difficulties like ours and probably greater, and these should be taken into view. There were several places where the Dutch officers exerted themselves to crowd the English off, after the latter had commenced improvements. Two are referred to in deeds at Southampton. In one the English had crossed the Sound "in row boats." In another, they had arrived in Capt. Howe's vessel.

It is a very loose criticism to assume that those were all or that there was but one and then to draw inferences from the different descriptions, as if they contradicted each other.

The evidence is strong that the Dutch Governor in 1649 had entered into the business of importing *fire-arms* for distribution, which were getting into the hands

G. 10, 73.

G. 12, 132.

154.
154½.

G. 10, 74.

98, 67.

G. 13, 153.

84a, 92.

93, &c.

of Indians. And the death of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts "in April, 1649, reported here, and about the same time the death of King Charles I. became facts of importance here.

LIEUT. BUDD was the first authorized military officer to train the home guard at Southold. He was early at New Haven and at Southampton, and must have been well known by Capt. Underhill, whose opinion of his military skill would naturally be taken at New Haven, where Mr. Budd does not appear to have been favored. Rather curiously in October, 1644, he was called in the Southampton records "John Budd of Yeanocock." He was active and appeared afterwards on Long Island at Setauket and Huntington, and later in Westchester County. He went to England and returned to Southold about 1648. In 1651 a note in his favor was recorded at Boston; and he was again absent in England in 1654 (it seems to take care of property). Charles Glover, the old shipwright, was described as acting for him in his absence. He was back at Southold in 1655, and was sent as one of the delegates to New Haven in 1657. He resigned as Lieut. in 1660, and Charles Glover then became officially chief officer (Lieut.). Barnabas Winds, a deputy at New Haven, was ensign, and claimed that the duty of watching at different places was severe. He was allowed substitutes to relieve him. On the whole, after gathering traditions, it is believed Charles Glover, the shipwright, from the outset and all through this, was, after his arrival, the chief active commander. He and the other shipwrights had first to build houses. His house and shipyard was at the southeast corner of the town plot, fronting the landing place on the creek, adjoining in the rear my ancestors' front north on the main street, and having the gathered timber and the places for sawing and working it (all by hand, having no saw mill) east of his house on lower ground and under his eye. He had to watch the workmen, who were required to be armed and to have their arms at hand, and

901, 33.

H. 30, 95.

H. 31, 360.

134¹/₂.
55.

he had the proper position to see any one approaching ^{154½, 55.} from the south or east by water, with land high enough ^{335.} near him to oversee the land north and east as far as cleared including the "general field." The public record ^{161, 155.} of the place can be read in 1673. New Haven early made and enforced rules for its own guarded village and doubtless recommended equal care, but it seems left Yencot, 60 miles distant and on the opposite side of the Sound, to make and enforce its own rules for protection and defence. The inhabitants in 1673 said "lying open ^{164, 151.} " to the incursion of those who threaten us daily with "the spoiling of our goods if we take any oath of "fidelity" to others, they refused submission to either of the fighting parties unless they performed the articles first promised and established, "a firm and peaceable government," protecting them.

¹⁵⁵⁷⁸⁶⁷
The conveyance of Shelter Island by Mr. Goodyear dated 9 June, 1651, was about ten years after the conveyance by Farrett in 1641 to him, during which ten years we must treat Mr. Goodyear, the Deputy Governor of New Haven, as chief. He of course favored the name of Yencott and the certificate given to the peaceable Sachem of Manhansett in 1644, and he it seems was interested in a voyage to Barbadoes in or before 1653 and had business transactions with Capt. Joseph Youngs, ^{N. 5, 303.} who went on a voyage to Barbadoes in 1656 and who lived until 1658 (see his inventory). The Youngs family perhaps tolerated the name of "Yennicott," but never favored it. Of course the family favored the name of Southold, their old home in England. Mr. Goodyear's ^{R. 26. 97.} conveyance of Shelter Island dated 9 June, 1651, was made to Capt. Thomas Middleton, Thomas Rouse, Constant Sylvester and (Capt.) Nathaniel Sylvester. The two latter were known to be prominent at Barbadoes, Constant being a member of the Governor's council and remaining there, and Nathaniel coming to Shelter Island. T. Rouse came from the neighborhood of Southwold in England (the modern peerage family).--In 1656 he (T. ...

R. 26.
105.

Rouse) released one quarter of Shelter Island to T. Middleton for John Booth, and about 1656 there was an agreement between John Booth and N. Sylvester reciting some particulars perhaps not accurately recorded at East Hampton. Indians transferred their claims of title to N. Sylvester and John Booth, who took pains to have formal possession. The Indians then removed west.

154½, 112.

The ownership by Mr. Goodyear of the 150 acres near Sterling, now Greenport, which was obtained from Farrett by Richard Jackson, carpenter, in August, 1640, was acknowledged in 1649 in the deed from Wm. Salmon, the smith, to Thomas Benedict. They were laid out fronting south along the Manhasset River extending west to Pipe Stave Neck (or Pipes Neck) and east to modern Fannings' Point, near Greenport. Pipe staves were an early article of commerce. Thomas Revell of Barbadoes dealt in them, doubtless connected with John Revell of the Massachusetts Company.

Y. 7.

107, 89.

On 2d June, 1653, Mr. Goodyere sold and conveyed the 150 acres to John Ketcham, who took and held the possession for some thirteen years, and who then removed to Setauket and afterwards to Huntington, L. I.; an active man from Ipswich, Mass., in 1648, who lived until 1697, and left a large and noted family. In 1666 Mr. Ketcham at Setauket conveyed the 150 acres to my ancestor, T. More, and some of the acres have been held by members of the family ever since. Some that were parted with have been repurchased. Mr. Goodyear, it was claimed, had a bill of sale from Robert Carmand (probably Hammond) of another island, formerly called Roberts Island, but later Robbins Island, which was reported purchased of "lyonnancam, Sachem of Pammanach."

R. 26.
97; N. 31, 199.

Mr. Goodyere died in 1658 and left an entangled estate. He left a daughter who married another adventurous man, Capt. Thomas Lake, of Boston. His second wife and widow are described at New Haven and can be traced.

N. 5, 317.
H. 31, 305.
H. 31, 417.

Mr. Benedict married one of the passengers of the "Mary Ann," who came with Mr. Paine, and was one of the witnesses to his will. Robert Turner (not Cannon) one of the witnesses to Farrett's papers, can be traced from Boston.

Rev. Mr. Hooker and his followers proposing to remove from Massachusetts, encountered opposition at Boston, but got the vote of a majority of representatives in favor of their plan (Gov. Winthrop, Messrs. Dudley and others of the Magistrates opposing it). They then proceeded overland to Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield, on the Connecticut River, and started the new colony of Connecticut up there (above the Pequots). The Southampton people joined their organization, by articles dated 30th May, 1644, excepting those who before that date had fixed upon Brandford and moving there joined the earlier New Haven organization under Messrs. Davenport and Eaton. Perhaps their early historian mistook the date for Southold, because he did not then know that Yennicott was its early name. 267, 55.
267, 60

The threatenings from Dutch and Indians, and from civil war in England of course created sharp divisions here. It is not deemed wise nor necessary to stir up the slumbering embers of opposition. The mere occurrences are needed to be stated. The error, practiced in England, of suppressing anything favorable to an opponent and exaggerating anything unfavorable, is not to be followed. It is a practice in war, followed perhaps in politics.

We have some early pieces of evidence worthy of special notice. "*Youghcoec the Sachem of Manhansutt*" (meaning Shelter Island, or the river north of it, and sheltered by it) presented himself before the Commissioners of the United Colonies at Hartford on 6th Sept., 1644, and "desired that in regard he was a tributary of the English, and had hitherto observed the articles of agreement, he might receive from them a certificate." Thereupon a formal certificate was given him, reciting 620, 16.
97, 365.

that "Whereas Long Island with the smaller islands adjacent are granted by the Kings Majestie of Great Britain to the Lord Starling, and by him passed over to some of the English in these United Colonies; and the Indians in the east part of Long Island are become tributaries to the English, *and have engaged their lands to them*; and whereas *Youghco*, Wiantanse, Mough Martow and Weenahaminin do profess themselves *friends both to the English and the Dutch*, and promise "to continue in a peaceable and inoffensive course," &c. "Therefore the said Sagamores and their companies may *enjoy full peace*," &c. This was set forth at length on the minutes of the United Colonies. It seems as fair testimony as we could hope to present. It embraces several important points and will bear reading over and over. Youghco, Sachem of Manhansutt, of course was the same as our Yenchoc, Yenycot, Yokee or Unchenchie.

The second of these Sagamores was doubtless the same as "Weandance," called in 1642 an enemy of Miantomino, and aiding the destruction of the Pequots; in 1657 called by Richard Woodhull "the Mentauke Sachem"; in 1658 called by Lion Gardiner Sachem of Pawmanack; in 1659 giving a deed to John Ogden as Sachem of Pamanack, on Long Island; by some others spelt "Wyandance," and signed Wiandansh, and later "Wyandance, Sagamore of Long Island." Southampton and East Hampton, we believe, claim title from him in part. Except mistaken dates, the accounts reported by or respecting Lion Gardiner can now be relied on as correct. He tested Wyandank's faithfulness and reported him next brother to the old Sachem of Long Island, whom as his senior and superior he would not oppose. Wyandank said: "I will go to my brother, for he is the great Sachem of Long Island, and if we may have peace and trade with you we will give you tribute *as we did the Pequits*," &c.

The other two Sagamores, with hard names we think,

134½.
138.

L. 8, 63.

R. 12.
2.
3.

14.
16.
991, 190.
171.
176.

R. 26, 156.

G. 87, 17.

afterwards went farther west on Long Island. The second one may be the same as the one called "Mowwetoun, Sachem of Carchake," in the copy of the agreement for Easthampton, presented us in the first book of records of Southampton, but we have too little knowledge of the skill or care of persons responsible for that copy to deem it authoritative. It does not quite agree with others. ^{901, 51.}
^{97, 291.}
^{164, 204.}
 Southold in its early charter in 1676 marked the line of division with Southampton. It is not needed that we should now follow the Indian names or the Indian wars or titles.

An extra meeting of the Commissioners for the United Colonies was held at Boston on 22d of July, 1649, at which "the mischievous trade of selling arms to the Indians was considered, it being more than probable that "the Dutch had been long acquainted with the secrets of ^{84a.}
 "that trade." Govert Lockermans, a Dutch merchant of New York, favored by the government, and who became wealthy, was deemed deeply interested in it. Several evidences both of English and Indians of Long Island of ^{G. 87.}
^{21, &c.}
 his guilt were read. A late murder by Indians in Southampton was reported. The people alarmed had stood upon their defence (in armed array) for several days. *All trading with Indians by Dutchmen or Frenchmen within the four colonies* was prohibited.

The period from 1650 to 1660 embraced that of Oliver Cromwell as chief ruler, and was not less difficult for Southold. He was willing to have peace with the Dutch here, invited the English to go south, and proposed to carry the war south against Spain, as he did in 1655, in which it is probable he desired naval aid from the Dutch, or at least would avoid their opposition. They were known to be strong at sea. He first had severe struggles in Ireland; from whence he soon went with additional force to Scotland, finding Charles II. and many royalists against him. The battle of Dunbar occurred in Sept., 1650, disastrous to the Scotch. Cromwell, sustained by many Englishmen, spent the Winter in Scotland, deter-

mined to subdue it. These occurrences abroad had great effect here. The treaty negotiated at Hartford by the Dutch Governor Stuyvesant for an agreed boundary line between English and Dutch deserves particular notice. The agreement was dated 19th September, 1650, and the first article was that "*on Long Island* a line drawn from the "westernmost part of Oyster Bay" (so. for south) "and "in a direct and strait course (or line) to the sea, shall "be the boundary between the Dutch and English "(there) on Long Island, the easternmost part for (to "belong to) the English, and the western part for the "Dutch," &c.

This being agreed to, by persons locally in power, involved the idea of a truce or a cessation of arms on that agreed line until notice to the contrary. That idea was expressed in the agreement. Two other articles were added extending the line north on the other side of the sound, on the main, "to begin at the west side of Greenwich Bay about four miles from Stamford," &c.

The agreement signed at Hartford in three articles was sent to England and thence to Holland, to be approved or rejected by the *acting sovereigns*, and was temporarily postponed by both. But it was at once acted upon here. Some Englishmen west of the agreed line moved east; while many from our town moved west towards the new boundary line. William Johnson, who had married a daughter of the first Henry Tuthill, and Bridget, his wife (afterwards wife of William Wells), got land on Hog Island, afterwards called Center Island, in front of Oyster Bay. Thomas Young, the second son of our pastor, got land on the Neck, between Oyster Bay and Coldspring Harbor, and afterwards resided there. Captain Underhill and many from Southold went to the modern towns of Brookhaven, Huntington and Oyster Bay moving west.

England had its commerce very much interrupted and injured by the civil war. Many persons were slain, many wounded, many driven from home and im-

628.

172.

844, 153.

84a, 153.

D. 1, 459.

460.

475.

154⁴/₅, 218.154⁴/₅.

304.

305.

poverished, and many offended and revengeful. Armies are not producers, but great consumers, and terribly destructive. The whole of Great Britain had been C. 33, 113. harassed by contending factions, industry discouraged or broken up, and some manufactories ruined. Holland flourished by having much of the commerce and some of the manufactories that England lost. And she seized such places as New York and Long Island, claimed by the English, which the divided English could not at that period defend or protect, except by their local forces, but never designed to give up. Vander Donk could perceive the justice and the policy and propriety of agreeing promptly to fair terms, while it seems that Tienhoven and Stuyvesant and some others or their superiors could not.

The last severe battle of Cromwell, after Ireland and Scotland were mastered by him, was at Worcester on the 3d of September, 1651. It was final. Charles II. escaped, and left the country. His armies not destroyed were dispersed. General Monk, supporting Cromwell, was left in Scotland in charge of a considerable force, with which he captured Dunkirk. Cromwell attempted to pacify England. The famous navigation act came from him and his supporters two months later, in November, 1651, requiring all commerce with English colonies to be in English vessels. This was probably aimed especially at the Dutch. It was deemed fair to appoint a time for it to take effect and to give them notice. So on 11-21 February, 1651-2, about six months after the great battle of Worcester, the articles of the proposed treaty, for an agreed boundary, dividing Long Island (already in force as a truce line), having been submitted to an English council of State, were not agreed to (but all rejected) and the reason stated, "not knowing of any *plantations* of the A. 33, 291 Netherlands there, save a small number upon Hudsons River." A certificate stating this, dated as above, was signed "P. Lisle, President," and sent to Holland. The subscriber, doubtless, was Philip Sydney, Lord Lisle, after-

C. 31, 304.

wards third Earl of Leicester. His father, the second Earl, then living, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1641, when the insurrection broke out there. This son, with the famous name, after that furious revolt, had been much in power as a military chief in Ireland, and was a friend and patron of General Monk, now serving Cromwell. In 1657, he stood, on a grand occasion, among the "dignitaries of the highest quality, with drawn swords," supporting Cromwell. His brother Henry was a colonel.

D. 1.

Before this rejection of the treaty, preparations for hostilities had been made in England, which were noticed by the merchants in Holland. "The parliament of England" (so wrote the merchants) "proposed to prohibit the trade "to islands where they or their nation had any colonies, and "particularly to the Virginias" (meaning to include this country, by them called North Virginia), "on pain of forfeiture of ship and goods, and of being treated as enemies." The Dutch merchants, by formal notice, were allowed from the 3d October (1651), until the 20th March, 1651-2, to retire (*i. e.*, five winter months), "after "which day, their ships found returning thence, or trading anywhere else, at or near those places, were declared "good prizes." The merchants, informed of this, led by Gabri, thereupon rallied, declaring this period so short, it was impossible to obey it; and they called the attention of their rulers to the English ships of war, then gathering under Blake, as chief, preparing to enforce (what they called) the proclamation. This meant war. The Dutch, so construing it, and getting funds from the merchants, made haste to prepare for war, but mistook their strength on the water (where they had ruled for some years) against Cromwell's Ironsides. The English navy had been carried by its high officers into the service or support of Cromwell, having been paid by the parliament, and an officer on land became one in their navy.

C. 33, 68.

On the 14th May, 1652, "the first blood was drawn "in this quarrel by Commodore Young's firing upon a "Dutch man-of-war for the captain's refusing him the

"honor of the flag." Of course, he did this by order. But he took no prize. In July, 1652, war, previously planned, was found progressing at sea (though not proclaimed here) between England and Holland. Carlyle speaks of it as declared on the 9th July, 1652: "Dutch war; cannonade and fierce sea fight in the narrow seas, and soldiers taught to fight on ship-board."

D. i. 482.
483.
486.
487.
488.
C. 34, 191.

The New York Governor (Stuyvesant), on 29th July, was instructed to take good care and keep a watchful eye "in *the present rupture* between this State and "England, that no person be employed, either in the "political government or militia in that country, except "those whose fidelity and affection to this State can be "fully relied on" (of course, no Englishmen). The instructions were captured by the English and delayed, but a duplicate, with further orders, sent in September and December, arrived.

93.
517.

The New York Governor, it seems, kept these orders secret, but obeyed them and acted sharply. He imprisoned or expelled Englishmen, made them hasten east of the agreed truce line on Long Island and treated their land west of it as *captured* and *confiscated*, granting some of it hastily to Baron Werkhoven and others. It does not appear that he spoke of any war as raging, or even of "the present rupture." The naval struggle abroad between England and Dutch, or naval war, if it be called such, in 1652, was indecisive, although there were many severe contests, and no regular communications here at Southold or on Long Island. Yet some persons were probably as well informed as any in New Amsterdam, where the people were entertained by improved plans of local government.

Evelyn, returning home from Paris, where he had long resided with his father-in-law, Sir Richard Brown, mentions in his diary on 5th April, 1652, "Cromwell's act of oblivion to all that would submit" (not mentioned by other writers). On 4th June, 1652, Evelyn, on going to meet his wife at Rye in England, found unex-

E. 82, 321.

pectedly an embargo "on occasion of the late conflict with the Holland fleet, *the two nations being now in war.*" The civil war being at an end (temporarily), we must look out for this Dutch war. The lives of several actors may be read, although not strictly authoritative. Their history is not so dim as ours, which could not be safely received, safely kept or safely published, but we are not to expect any two writers will agree. The war, once started on the narrow seas, between England and Holland, was not and could not be confined to the coasts of either place (but the English naval historian says), "spread itself into almost every sea, and "every wind brought the news of fresh destruction and "slaughter." The Dutch had many vessels under their flag all over the navigable world. Commodore Appleton, commanding six English ships, had to strike his flag in the streights. The whole of Long Island was in controversy. No doubt the English people at the east were greatly agitated in their hazardous places. New Haven gives us little or no light in 1650, 1651 and 1652. Records were written but not well preserved. That "jurisdiction" (as it was called) formed and was forming a separate gathering of Englishmen for New England southwest of others, and nearer to the Dutch, contemplating both an avoidance of the civil war and harmony with the Dutch, but intent upon securing as much territory as they could, either without or with the Dutch, preferring the English title, and desiring to help the Scotch Earl and themselves to all that could be secured of Long Island; yet, now in much peril, and not very strong nor very brave. The Dutch Governor, at first, after the agreed line, invited Englishmen west of it to take title and act under him. Some went. Our general view of the situation has already been published.

John Moore, of Southampton, we suppose followed Captain Topping to Hempstead, L. I., and became town clerk. His well written letter, dated Hempstead, L. I., 25th September, 1651, against the sale of arms to Indians,

C. 33, 72.

C. 33.
80.

H. 31, 1.

G. 10.

5.

H. 34.

D. 2, 156.

has been published repeatedly, and is worthy of repeated perusal. He and Richard Mills from Southampton afterwards appeared at Newtown, L. I., and he must have known Vander Donk. They did not succeed in stopping the sale of fire-arms to Indians by the Dutch, which sale to barbarians, after brutal conduct towards them (it is thought), was a fatal course of the Dutch, while "some of Southold," to its credit, insisted upon stopping the use of fire-arms by Indians among them. They could rely upon the same principle in protection of their *homesteads on shore* as the nations did in protection of their shores from the guns of strangers. G. II, 93.

The most noted movement of this period was that of the Sachem of Manhasset (Yengcoie or Yennicott), with his followers from Shelter Island. They had engaged their land to the English, promised to be peaceful to the Dutch and English, used the certificate before mentioned as a public treaty of peace, and now having received their pay, delivered actual possession of their land, and marched off to the Dutch territory west of the agreed division line. The date is given as 23d March, 1652, and a formal paper certified that full possession of Shelter Island was given unto Captain Nathaniel Silvester and Ensign John Booth, after which Yokee with all his Indians did freely and willingly depart. This was witnessed in form by John Herbert of Southold, Captain Robert Seely of New Haven and Huntington, L. I., Daniel Lane of New London, afterwards Seetauket, and by Giles Silvester of the Shelter Island family. These purchasers, Silvester and Booth, appear to have been more decided supporters of King Charles II. than most others residing here. They did not doubt that the title of the Scotch earl would be recognized and enforced by the king. They had interests in Barbadoes, which place had been probably very neutral under the government of Francis, fifth Baron Willoughby of Parham, for the king, until about December, 1651 (three months after the battle of Worcester), when Governor Willoughby C. 26.
420.
C. 53, 66.

surrendered, *upon easy terms*, to Admiral Sir George Ascue, under Cromwell. The latter, by report, took fourteen sail of Dutch ships that were trading there, embracing several from New York not identified here.

We have not much from the Sachem of Manhasset, but perhaps enough to explain his conduct. We can see that if he was at war with Montauk Indians, who used fire-arms, and if he was prevented from using them, he must leave. About sixteen years after his removal from Shelter Island, Pocatone (or Pawcatone), one of the oldest chiefs of the Montauk tribe (called Shinecocks) affirmed "that in his time there was a war between the "*Southold* Indians and the Shinecock Indians, and that "*Yeanocock* Indians were conquered and fled to several "*parts of the maine, and that after a certain time Yeano-*" "*cock* Indians returned againe, and Shinecock Indians "*said that they had been old friends, and that they*" "*might set down and plant there again on the other side*" "*of Peaconnet, and so they did.*" There was probably some truth in this, but perhaps no severe war, and probably they did not know where the Yeanococks went. The Montauk chiefs may have been (as they seem) a little too ready to domineer. This one must have been the same as Wiacombone, son of Wyandance. Our town records do not clear them of this disposition to talk large and sell land as theirs, but students can read and judge for themselves. We think Captain John Youngs was and was treated as the friend of the Yennicotts, and that the Dutch people encouraged the change, and the Indians expected Captain Youngs and Captain Underhill to defend them.

Captain Underhill was at New York in April, 1653, at Mr. Allerton's house, with George Woolsey and the latter's wife, and with Henry Ackerly of Stamford, and Hutchinson a ship carpenter living at Henry Brasier's, all Englishmen of New York City. They understood what was going on; they had a better opportunity than many others. Soon after Captain Underhill, having informa-

991, 159.

R. 12, 3.

D. 1, 558.

629, 246.

E4a, 225.

tion, and seeing that Governor Stuyvesant was waging war against the English, rallied his followers on Long Island, and by a bold declaration dated 20th May, 1653, having hoisted the Parliament's colors, proclaimed against "the iniquitous government" of Stuyvesant, abjuring it. It was iniquitous to prosecute war against residents and neighbors while pretending peace. We need not repeat his proclamation, but may note that he claimed the Dutch Governor's tyranny "too grievous for any brave Englishman and good Christian any longer to tolerate" (adding) "in addition to all this *the Dutch have proclaimed war against every Englishman!*"

Captain Youngs of Southold, son of our pastor, visiting New York or Brooklyn shortly before this in a vessel in which John Herbert and Thomas Moore were probably interested, was captured with the vessel by Dutch officers and imprisoned on board a Dutch ship in the harbor called the "King Solomon." His leathern bag (or valise) was seized and officially examined and his money taken out (but perhaps restored). He had friends enough to send word to Southold. His father wrote and the owners of the vessel went themselves to New Haven for relief and redress, and were baffled. Tired of waiting for it, or hopeless of success, and finding friends at New York or on the west end of Long Island, he escaped, and his vessel also escaped. He was accused of no crime, and could not legally be held if it was peace. Persons detaining him or his vessel might afterwards be obliged to pay damages. His friends Allerton and others were willing to be his bail, so he returned to his captors on 13th April, soon after his escape, gave bail and was released. The Dutch bark, "Prince of Conde," was captured (perhaps by Baxter, who also abandoned the service of the Dutch). It was afterwards obtained and (in 1655) surrendered by Thomas Moore. The written details preserved were gathered, showing the action of the first Thomas More of Southold and of the first John Herbert, and of the pastor John Youngs as well as his

G. 15, 62.

G. 15, 62.

G. 15, 57.
61.

son, the captain and the vessel and crew. Captain Underhill's first wife, a native of Holland, while he was employed by the Dutch, had lived west near the Dutch, but probably at this period moved to Southold.

It may be noticed that Capt. Underhill promptly turned against the Dutch, when they turned against the English, on Long Island, as they were advised to do by Secretary Tienhoven in Holland. Underhill was a professional soldier and one of courage and skill, like Dugald Dalgetty of Drumthwacket (Scott's Montrose), or like Bryan Newton of New York. He expected to be paid for military service. In traveling so much he necessarily became acquainted with the public men, the masters of vessels, the merchants, or such as the Youngs, Glovers and Moores of Southold, and the first and second John Budds, John Herberts, John Thomases and John Conklin's, as well as with Allerton, Woolsey, Newton and Hutchinson at New York. Underhill had a desirable lot and a house built on it in our village before 1658, the exact date unknown. He wrote a letter from Southold to Mr. Winthrop on 12th April, 1656. He made a deposition before our magistrate, Mr. Wells, three years earlier, in 1653. Probably he was residing here before that. Our town record alone reported the death of his first wife in 1658. Born in Holland, she naturally preferred to live near her native friends, but her husband, taking sides against them, she followed him and made no complaints against him. He praised her for persuading him to wear his old iron helmet against the Indians, and thus practically preserving his life. I need not say so much, yet "history is but aggregate biography," and I may caution readers, not merely against historical exaggerations by an excited writer, but against bad habits brought from English villages of spreading disparaging stories against competitors or opponents behind their backs, calling them Quakers and Baptists, or any thing deemed disreputable or injurious to their moral or religious characters, illegally disarming them or banishing them and then abusing

G. 7, 98.

161, 51.

154½, 461.

them and allowing no hearing in their defence before independent and impartial men. He was not the only sufferer by this. The next year, after her decease, on the 1st April, 1659, he conveyed his house and land at Southold to Thomas More of Southold, and the Senior T. More afterwards, in 1662, conveyed the property to his son Thomas, Junior. From them, or their descendants, ^{154½, 182.} of whom I am one, I have never heard a word in dispar- ^{G. 15, 57.} agement of Underhill. I think it a duty to say this. ^{98, 353.} He married again and his second wife was a connection ^{361.} of the Winthrop family. He left children by each wife. ^{G. 11, 20.} His descendants are numerous. I have seen quite a num- ^{G. 14, 72.} ber of them. One of his daughters being slandered he was able to procure redress and a public apology. A large pedigree, with some history for Westchester ^{B. 16,} County, not entirely accurate, has been published. ^{E. 17,} Whittier writes :

“ He coveted not his neighbor's *land*,
 From the holding of bribes he shook his hand,
 And through the camps of the heathen ran
 A wholesome fear of the valiant man.
 Frailest and bravest, the Bay State still
 Counts with her worthies John Underhill.”

So indeed she may ; but would it not be better to discredit the supposed frailty which was punished while denied, and while the debt due him was refused to be paid, but at once forgiven, and the debt paid when the charge was pretended to be admitted ? It certainly formed no defence to his claim and was irrelevant, if true. He could afford to defy it as a slander. Who were Underhill's soldiers ? Thomas Stevenson was one. He had been in Virginia and he came to Southold. He was ^{154, 28.} at Stamford in 1644, at Newtown, L. I., in 1655. He left ^{G. 6, 36} his property in charge of Thomas Moore, of Southold, ^{G. 15, 118} and obtained some of Vander Donk's land at Newtown, L. I. He can be traced.

The remonstrance made by Dutch subjects and urged by English neighbors against the Dutch rulers, before

taking arms, claimed that the Governor (Stuyvesant) had employed the Indians (including Ninigret), or had excited them, and supplied them with fire-arms and which they would use against white men. These being prohibited at the east end of Long Island, when seen in the hands of Indians were taken from them (and probably not from the peaceful Indians) by "some of Southold" not named. The Governor denied that he had supplied them. The English offered to prove that the Dutch had supplied them with arms, but required an agreement that the witnesses should not be disturbed for giving their testimony. This was declined. Such courses were pursued as practically expelled the English from among them. Newtown, L. I., had begun to be settled by Englishmen and cultivated in 1642, and had made some progress up to 1652. It was nearly abandoned in 1653. The general course of the English was to retire from the city and from the Dutch region west of the truce line and to build forts in selected places east of that line. The Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam (New York City) had his favored place walled in near modern Wall Street. His subjects were all compelled to work in building the wall and were drawn (or driven by Indians) inside the walls, or under cover, but without Bryan Newton or John Underhill, or their countrymen, whom, as Englishmen, he, by his orders, could not use, he did not venture out with his disabled leg, nor send out, to lead the Dutch against the Indians. By report he entered the boarding-house of Vander Donk in the city, just outside of the wall, and carried off his journal and papers. Forts were built by the English at Huntington, L. I., at Setauket, on Crane Neck, and at other places. Probably also at Cutchogue, west of Southold village; or, if one existed there, held by friendly Indians, it was now occupied and strengthened by the whites. This is a fair question for antiquarians to examine and discuss.

On the 24th of May, 1653, Rhode Island issued its

certificate of the employment of Capts. Underhill and Dyre against the Dutch.

On 25th May, 1653, when the Dutch war abroad was near its crisis, a court for the jurisdiction of New Haven was held immediately after the annual election. Mr. Goodyere, Deputy Governor, was in the chair (but he had sold his interest in Shelter Island and Greenport). Three magistrates and ten deputies were reported present, but none from Southold. It was ordered that twelve horses be kept in the five towns on the maine, four at New Haven, and two each at Milford, Guilford, Stamford and Brandford, with sufficient furniture for travel, to be always in readiness as the public occasions of the country might require. And the court, considering how useful horses may be *for service in war*, ordered that no horses be sold or sent out of that jurisdiction without license; and, "seeing by experience that "*in these troublesome times*, sundrie occasions come suddenly in, which require the attendance of some which may act in them as they shall conceive best for the public good and safety, the court did appoint six members as a committee to whom they give as full power to act *in any sudden business*, as if all were present and acted in it." This shows some alarm and little preparation, except to send for help, and little that would help Southold.

On 29 June, 1653, a "General Court" (whose minutes H. 31, 2. are preserved) for the jurisdiction, was held at New Haven, composed of seventeen persons, viz.: the Governor (Eaton), the Deputy Governor (Goodyear), one Magistrate each for New Haven, Milford and Guilford, and two deputies each for six towns (New Haven, Milford, Guilford, Stamford, *Southold* and Branford).

The Governor had been to the Connecticut Colony (at D.S., 16. Hartford), and was there informed by some Indians (as he said) that "*some of Southold had taken away their guns.*" This was found to be so, "on inquiry." One of the deputies from Southold (Mr. Wells) attempted to

defend the course pursued (we are not sure that he knew the facts or made the best defence). The Court ordered *the guns to be restored to the Indians*, "that no public quarrel might be *begun with the Indians by them*, upon any such account." This was a timid refusal to support the people of Southold upon a vital point, when war, in fact, was raging with the Dutch, and was practically an abandonment of them to Indians. Of course it did not please the exposed people of Southold. The law givers at New Haven apparently had not heard of the declaration or recognition of war with the Dutch, if made in 1652. By our notes it was not made known at New Haven until 1653. Soon after this Court, they had orders from England to treat the Dutch as enemies, but professed that they were bound by the combination, and could not do so without Massachusetts, &c. But Southold knew more about it.

C. 33, 68, &c.
87.

The grand naval contests between English and Dutch occurred abroad, on the 3d and 4th of June, 1653, and in July, 1653, until the 31st. The Dutch Admiral, Tromp, and thousands of his men were killed. About twenty-six Dutch ships were lost, and others scattered. This was a terrible defeat for the Dutch, who had only formally declared or recognized war on 8th July, 1653, hoping then to triumph, and who fought bravely. Who can estimate what would have been the result of their triumph? We need not guess.

D. 1, 551.

D. 2, 152.

Official news did not arrive soon. The new remonstrance to Gov. Stuyvesant in Dec., 1653, may be studied. It was long before the people of Southold could learn the particulars. Perhaps not until my day. His countrymen in Holland or in New York could stand a war with the English no longer. We need not be nice about details.

On 9th March, 1652, the English on the west end of Long Island, following the proclamation of Underhill, and proving themselves the strongest, publicly claimed and assumed the laws of their nation and its *de facto* gov-

ernment, and entirely repudiated the Dutch, while negotiations for peace were pursued in London. Peace was sought by the Hollanders at London, and was agreed to by Cromwell as Protector, and his associates and supporters, on 4th April, 1654, and proclaimed at London C. 33, 91. on 9th April, and at New York or on Long Island in 27, 387. May or June, 1654. Gov. Stuyvesant, on 5th July, sent G. 4, 136. to New Haven to learn if it was recognized there. After II. 31, 110. the peace was known, no more forts were erected, nor battles fought between English and Dutch for some years. They both found hostile Indians their worst enemies, and maintained a fair good feeling toward each G. 7, 105. other. But the Indians had been badly taught, and had 106. not become good Christians. They could not be safely trusted. Some of them continued the war. The truce line was at an end by the war, and by the English rejection of the local treaty of 1650 and the Treaty of Peace. Some Englishmen returned west of the dividing line, particularly to Newtown. The grants by the Governor to Van Werkhoven and others since the war were repudiated. His attempts to exchange approvals of the boundary line division (several years too late) had no effect.

Gov. Stuyvesant was absent from December, 1654, to July, 1655, in the West Indies, but gained no glory there. He sailed again, on September, 1655, in seven vessels, with 600 or 700 men from New York, against the Swedes on the Delaware, and was absent a month with nearly all his Dutch force; and while he was absent a large number of Indians beset New Amsterdam, Hoboken and Staten Island, set houses on fire, and killed or captured many Dutchmen, frightening them all, but generally sparing Englishmen.

The Indians, without such knowledge as they could trust either of the Dutch and English war or the peace, and excited by hostilities against Indians opposed to them, and by the use of fire-arms by Indians, naturally pursued their previous courses. Ninigret, a leading A. 35, 298.

hostile chief from Connecticut, east of the river, insisted upon pursuing war professedly against Indians. But would it stop there? No one can believe it would!

Not long after leaving Southold, our old Sachem of Manhasset lost his life. We are not sure of the date or particulars, but apprehend he was assassinated. His name disappears, and this serves to introduce to you the next English historian of Long Island, Daniel Denton, an early settler and magistrate of Jamaica, L. I. He was the eldest son of the Revd. Richard Denton, a native of Yorkshire, England, who preached at Stamford, and was called the first English minister of Hempstead, L. I., and who returned to England about 1659.

In March, 1665, Daniel, the author, with our Thomas Benedict, represented Jamaica in the Assembly at Hempstead, and his "Brief Description" was printed at London in 1670, containing these words: "An Indian being dead, his name dies with him, no person daring ever after to mention his name, it being not only a breach of their law, but an abuse to his friends and relations present, as if it were done on purpose to renew their grief."

This accounts for the name of Yencot being dropped, and excuses our Southampton friends. A full perusal of the local history of Mr. Denton and others, including Mr. Brodhead, strongly shows how little persons in and around New York knew about Southold, and compels us to explain our own surroundings.

On 19th or 20th September, 1655, Capt. Taping (Topping), of Southampton, and *John Youngs*, mariner, of Southold, appeared before the Commissioners of the United Colonies, *both in behalf of the Indians and the English upon the east end of Long Island*, and presented special letters from Mr. Thomas James, Minister of East Hampton, and Capt. Underhill, with four letters formerly written by Mr. Haines, and a letter of Major Mason to Lieut. Gardiner, and their own desires "that the Commissioners would take into consideration their sad and

98.
19, 20.

G. 10.
10.

95.
9.

629, 341.

"distracted condition by *Ninigret's hostile and murderous attempts against the Indians, by which the English are in danger,*" &c., &c. This danger to the English, it seems, was what the managers of the New Haven jurisdiction had been unable to cope with against Stuyvesant. Some of them were too well protected to feel the danger or to defend against it.

On 20th Sept., 1655, Capt. John Youngs received from the United Commissioners a full commission for himself and vessel. He was employed and authorized *to prevent* the hostile Indians under Ninigret from going against the Long Island peaceable Indians and from pursuing a war against our peaceable friends. In May, 1656 (eight months later), after Cromwell had captured Jamaica, in the West Indies, the New Haven court acquiesced, and declared its willingness that Capt. Youngs should act and continue in this, and even proposed that *four men should be sent with him* from the New Haven colony. But Capt. Youngs had perhaps not full confidence in them. We have few reports, but it is understood that he did prevent massacres of the Indians as well as of the whites. 627.
343.
H. 31, 169.

In May, 1657, Lieut. Budd was the sole deputy from Southold at New Haven. A law was passed by which a marshal was to be chosen for each town; and a law by which "no quaker, ranter or other heretic" was to be suffered to come into or abide in the jurisdiction. This was opposed by Lieut. Budd. The fury against Quakers came from Massachusetts and probably from the soldiers under Cromwell. Read Noble's Cromwell and notice that his family grew rich from the spoils of the abbeys and monasteries and that the Quakers originated from the farmers of the monasteries who had conscientious scruples against fighting and swearing. H. 31,
214.
Do., 217.
629.
347.
349

In March and April, 1656, Dutch grants were given for Rustdorp (Jamaica, L. I.), and Middleburg (Newtown, L. I.), favoring Englishmen and favored by them, which showed the results of our peaceable Indians. G. 7, 108.

In 1658 the people of Southold offered to repurchase H. 31,
217.

Mattatuck and Akkabawke and it was ordered by vote at New Haven that they paying £7 in good pay the land is theirs, which was accepted by the deputies, and afterwards the money paid. Proceedings of the court of magistrates against Humphrey Norton as a Quaker (who had disturbed the church service of Pastor Youngs) and further severe orders were made against Quakers and against those who protected them. They did not know how near such notions were to their end.

627.

A. 58.
311.

On 3d September, 1658, Oliver Cromwell died at London. His eldest son Richard was proclaimed his successor. Some attempts at rule were made by the latter and his friends. He was not very generally supported, not even by the old army chiefs. The Protector, no longer feared, was buried with more than regal pomp. His son called a parliament (telling who were to vote, &c.), and the plan was to preserve the peace. But the men elected (by no certain law) did not agree, and he was not strong enough to persist. It was dissolved on 22d April, 1659. It was quietly resolved, after some disorder, to let the old forms of government be restored, and let the old expelled House of Commons resume its place, and vacancies be filled in order to have some of its own bad orders rescinded, and a regular new House elected by which all should be bound. In May, 1659, the Old Rump Parliament, as it was called, met, and it professed to act upon the assumption of never having been legally dissolved. *Lambert* at first, and afterwards *Monk*, was recognized as General-in-Chief. The latter succeeded in controlling the army and suppressing disorder. A small number of Peers were found to make a House of Lords. The navy was ready to sustain the King, and it presently brought him to London, where he was proclaimed on 8th May as King Charles the Second, and arrived on 29th May, 1660. We need not pursue details. The conduct at Southold and at New Haven was not very remarkable. The partisans showed much excitement and there must have been much anxiety. We annex

a list of deputies from Southold to New Haven showing the total amounts of taxation for the jurisdiction (about £1,300 in eight years), and the sums called for from Southold about £102 (apparently not very large). In 1660 the deputies were authorized to hold a court at Southold once a quarter, and three aged citizens named were authorized to act as assistants. Privileges were allowed to troopers to encourage and secure a greater number of them. A report was made by Rev. Mr. Davenport about a college, and by law "the sons of all inhabitants were required to write a legible hand," a good commencement. There was much litigation. The judicial proceedings show us many early names and many historical incidents, but are too voluminous for our present use.

The newly acting King Charles II. pardoned Quakers, ^{A. 58. 317.} and on 20th April, 1662, granted a new charter for the Connecticut Colony, which proposed to unite the two previous "jurisdictions" in one, perhaps a more compact and perfect one. The new charter came to Southold before it was exhibited at Hartford. The majority of our freemen, thirty-two in number, signed an appointment of Captain John Youngs, as deputy, to represent them. I have a *fac-simile* copy of this, made from the original, preserved in the Secretary of State's office at Hartford. All but two of the signatures are plainly legible. Captain ^{Note X. 2.} Youngs was admitted to a seat as deputy at Hartford. It was resolved to be ready to afford the people of Southold protection, but the union with Hartford was so short that we do not deem it necessary to give details. It had a separate set and formed a separate party from those connected with New Haven. They are not supposed to know anything about "Yennicott," and some of their writers seem to know not much about Southold.

Little was done under the new Connecticut charter until 1665. New Haven and Hartford jurisdictions then had 19 towns represented. Brandford alone was not represented. Rev. Mr. Pierson and some of his flock, who

had come there from Southampton, moved to New Jersey; some went to New Jersey from Southold.

The Dutch perhaps at this time were no more willing than the English Royalists to abide by their treaty of peace made with Cromwell as Protector. When much too late they professed to approve of and ratify the agreement to divide Long Island, and to insist upon the truce line which had been rejected by Cromwell's government. The King's party grew courageous by success, and were disposed to reject every act of Cromwell except his conquest of Jamaica. Gov. Stuyvesant perhaps was inclined to favor that course. Rather curiously he wrote in July, 1661, to his principals in Holland apologizing to them for not having built a fort near Oyster Bay to prevent the English from pressing west of the truce line, in accordance with Tienhoven's old plan of stopping them with a fort. He said nothing about Capt. Underhill's being located up near the old line. He wrote of the claims of the Earl of Sterling, and that he heard the English administration were planning an invasion. But of course he said nothing publicly of his ill treatment of Capt. Forrester, the successor of Farrett.

Col. Richard Nicolls, connected with the Stuart kings, and professed to be fitted out from England, with an armed force for Tangier in Africa, made his way to the harbor of New York, and without any declaration of war, demanded the surrender of the place to him. This, at first refused, was yielded on 27th August, 1664, and a formal capitulation signed. On 24th September Albany also yielded. Treaties with Indians were soon made.

The King professed to have a release of Long Island from Henry (the 4th) Earl of Sterling, which recited the Patent of 1620, and the grant from the Plymouth Council of 22d April, 1636. The young Earl complained strongly against the Dutch.

On 12th March, 1664, the King granted to his brother James, Duke of York, large tracts, including Long Island,

97, 116.

A. 58.
231.

97, 118.

with powers of government. Thus, it was claimed, we came under the rule of the despotic Duke.

Connecticut finally has it recorded that "*Lands* were of "so little value, and controversies before King and council "so expensive, and the event so uncertain" that contentions (between the New England colonies or greedy men) ceased, and "considering the expense of purchasing them "of the natives and of defending them" (they, the lands) "*cost our ancestors five if not ten times their value*" and thereupon they "gave up Long Island." T. 1, 447 and
note.
Do.
449.
526.

The division line between the English and the Dutch was left in a precarious condition by the peace with Cromwell of 4th April, 1654. The extreme Royalists were disposed to repudiate the peace (as well as the other acts of Cromwell) and they did repudiate it by the capture of New York in August, 1664.

As early as the 3d of February, 1672, Sir John Evlyn informs us of the King's plan of "*a second war with the Hollanders*," the King choosing Sir John with others to take charge of anticipated prisoners of war and of wounded soldiers of his own. And on 12th March, 1672, he wrote of the "first blow given to the Dutch convoy of the "Smyrna fleet, in which we" (the English) "received "little save blows and a worthy reproach for attacking "our neighbors *ere any war was proclaimed*," not "*becom- ing Christian neighbors*." The Dutch "so warmly plied "our divided fleets, that whilst in conflict, the merchants "sailed away and got safe into Holland" (so the expected plunder of private property was lost). He wrote of various other distresses, and without withdrawing his support (on 24th March) lamented "what miseries are mortal "men subject to, and what confusion and mischief do the "avarice, anger and ambition of princes cause in the world." On 10th May Sir John was sent to the sea coast "to observe the motion of the Dutch fleet, and "ours, the Duke and so many of the flower of our nation "being now under sail, coming from Portsmouth through "the Downs, where 'twas believed there might be an E. 82, 361
365.

366. "encounter." Sir John accordingly went to Dover on the 14th, "but the fleet did not appear till the 16th of May, when the Duke of York with his" (the English) "and the French squadron, in all 170 *ships, sailed by after the Dutch*, who were newly withdrawn." A grand sight. He tells us little of the engagement on the 28th, except of the death of (Montagu) the Earl of Sandwich and "many wounded, sick and prisoners." We may learn more from other sources. Yet it may be very difficult to find an impartial account. Mons. Rabeniere, Rear Admiral of the French, was killed, and our Colonel Richard Nicoll, late captor and Governor of New York (and many others) slain.

368.

G. 15, 105.

One curious circumstance is that this battle occurred in the bay in front of the ancient English town of Southwold or Southold, where the English fleet had anchored for the night under its sheltering hill, and where it was surprised early in the morning by the Dutch fleet attacking it, cramping it and making a bloody and furious onset, with great loss, and afterwards retiring without being captured or all destroyed.

G. 15, 50.

The English Parliament refusing supplies, compelled the peace that was made. Everything that could be was concealed by the loyal and defeated politicians, disgraced by telling the truth, and even the name of Southold was changed by them to "Solebay" or "Solbay." The hill in front of the battle-ground, we are informed, resembled that south of Manhansett River, a little west of our Greenport, which gave the island its sheltering name. The name "*Southold*" was adopted by us before the date of that battle, several of the first settlers having come from that region, Paines, Youngs, Moore, &c. The City of New York was recaptured in 1673 and given up by treaty with King Charles in 1674. Southold was aided in resisting the Dutch by our former friends of Connecticut. But we cannot now pursue the next two centuries of English and American History in such detail as is needed for our position. It can wait.

A worn entry in p. 10 of the old town record of 1651^{15416.} called Lib. A is copied in p. 5, Lib. B, under date of^{22.} February 5th, 1654, by which it was "Ordered and agreed
 " (*forasmuch as there is no book to record lands* and the^{324.}
 " mapps thereof (are) so decayed that some are past rem-
 " edie, as also for prevention of such inevitable disturb-
 " ance as will grow in case the same bee not seasonably
 " recorded,) that every man (who hath not already) bring
 " into the Recorder a p'ticular of all his p'sells of land,
 " how they ly east, west, north and south, between whom
 " and in what places, within one month after the publica-
 " tion hereof, under the penalty of 5^s; as also all after
 " purchases and exchanges, within one month after the
 " purchase or exchange made, under the like penalty."

Observe this was not a plan to record *deeds*; but merely to record a brief notice of parcels of land owned or claimed. It was afterwards ordered that four years' peaceable possession, *in case there be no claim entered* (of record), shall be a good title. That probably was too strong a law for them to enforce, *except in terrorem* to induce owners to record their claims. The town officers ordered a claim made to be cancelled, not deemed by them to be just. It was a safer course to have the deeds themselves recorded, as was required in 1683. Deeds were not then generally^{G. 18, 63.} recorded in England. Many deeds had been executed here, but not recorded. Some of these have been found and probably more might be found by careful search. They are in fair terms and good language and generally spelt better than the records. There is one dated in 1711-12 fairly preserved, but never recorded. Even the names in the brief "particular" noted on the town book are often spelt wrong. The old-fashioned forms of writing some letters of the alphabet increased the difficulty. The fashions were different in some parts of England, as well as in Ireland, Scotland and Holland; "ff" was for a capital "F"; "y" sometimes was written for "h"; "on" for "one"; "whome" for "home." The old records show a great variety of spelling, especially of Indian names such

as "Acquebogue," reported spelt in one hundred different ways. The clerk of a court, or a public meeting, often spelled the names as he understood them to be pronounced, without having them spelled for him—of course committing errors. The townspeople in my boyhood were not at all particular in their spelling, and were excused by their lonely and isolated position, severely hard work, poor light indoors, with small windows, little glass, few books and poor teachers, besides suffering from a war with England.

The absence of formal records prior to 1651 deprives us of an exact list of the earliest occupants. The reports sent to England and to Holland, obtained and published two hundred years later, with letters and papers preserved abroad and now in print, somewhat aid us. But the old deeds, wills and inventories are thought to be the most valuable aids. These we have endeavored to find and describe. They are aided by the lists preserved. By tracing many persons and their families and movements we can laboriously gather some pretty accurate accounts. I have tried my hand at this, and can speak as an expert. Before 1868, after my father's decease, I spent a week or ten days every Summer in a visit to my aged mother, and employed some spare hours in making such a gathering; while Jonathan W. Hunting (son of my reverend preceptor) was Town Clerk and favored me. My time was otherwise much employed, and my search for old residents and old papers at Southold necessarily short. It was really a great and tiresome labor to obtain, condense and arrange a great mass of notes from irregular papers, with dates and names all confused. They had to be examined consecutively in order of time, and alphabetically in order of persons. In 1868 my notes were printed, called Indexes of Southold; the printing making it much easier to read and consider them. I hoped to gain assistance, but did not get much. I slowly pursued the task, and have since added perhaps one-third more of the old dates in MSS. I need not now repeat things in print, but may

D. 1 to D. 11.

report some not printed. Even these require an index. ^{356.}
 I have a good opinion of the journal of my aged acquaintance Augustus Griffin. It does not profess to be ancient history (he was as much a poet as historian), but it is a record of many useful facts. Silas Wood and B. F. Thompson give us much valuable history, but neither of them lived here at Southold or studied much our local peculiarities.

Our reverend friend Dr. Whitaker, representing the Church, has done his part in this laborious exercise. His <sup>164.
975.
G. 13.
146.</sup>
 "History of Southold for the First Century" outranks others, and supplies many things which I have passed over. That of the Rev. Mr. Prime preceded his and was carefully written, but was chiefly theological, and was written under difficulties for a larger field.

Our town and county representative of ancient descent, Mr. J. Wickham Case, had his notes printed with the <sup>15415.
958.</sup>
 town records. Some of them were such as no other person could write. If we do not agree with them in all their opinions, or if they, not seeing our authorities, did not agree with all of ours, we yet can be glad to have the earliest public records of the town in readable form, and with the best notes obtainable. It is necessary to print in order to preserve. I had little opportunity to confer with them or they with me.

I disclaim all controversy with them or their friends or with our neighbors of other towns. It has been long practised and almost expected that Southampton, on some lasting questions, would vote against Southold, but as we "labor for peace and plenty," we will not dispute upon so small a point as which of the two parallel towns was first set out. In union there is strength, as well as peace. Let us labor to have "e pluribus unum" (from many one) and for both towns all the good we can get.

* Several large pedigrees of early settlers have appeared since my Indexes were printed.

The families

343-
G. 9, 52.
G. 7, 177.
893, 893½.
Of Matthias Corwin, by Rev. Mr. Corwin, of New Jersey.
Of Barnabas Horton, by Dr. D. F. Horton, of Pennsylvania.

924.
Of William Wells, by Rev. C. W. Hayes.

W. 1, W. 2, W. 3.
Of Henry Whitney, by S. Whitney Phenix, of New York.

359.
Of the Benedict family, by H. M. Benedict, of Albany.

525.
Of the Storrs family, by Chas. Storrs, of Brooklyn.

A. 84, G. 4.
G. 5.
Of the Wolsey family, the Strong family and others, by B. W. Dwight, of Clinton.

422. .
Of the Allerton family, by W. S. Allerton, of New York.

Of the Southold branch of the Paine family, by Dr. H. M. Paine (imperfect), and others.

All by absentees. They add to our story; tho' not harmoniously, and others are coming.

The several town records and the Long Island histories have expanded in print very largely.

N. 1 to N. 42.
New England has produced many volumes. Several of our early settlers can be traced farther back by means of them. The later settlements follow on the same road, extending west to the Pacific.

NOTES.

NOTE Z. 1.

October 4th, 1662.—Signatures at Southold, appointing Capt. John Youngs Deputy to Hartford Court.

Thomas More.	Charles Glover.
John Herbert.	Thomas More.
Barnabas Winds.	John Tooker.
	John Payne.
	John Budd.
	Henry Case.
	Thomas Brush.
	Abraham Whichcheer.
	Richard Terry.
	Edward Pattey.
	Thomas Rider.
	Richard Benjamin.
	Thomas Oseman.
	Joseph Youngs.
	Robert Smyth.
	John Tuthill.
	Jeremiah Vail.
	Gideon Youngs.
	Joseph Youngs, Junr.
	William Haliocke.
	John Elton.
	Benjamin [Godwin or Gardner].
	John Booth.
	Samuel King.
	John [uncertain; perhaps Lutrill].
	John Curwin.
	Geofry Cons.
	John Conkelin.
	Richard Brown.

[NOTE.—At this date we can trace, as living at Southold (besides the 33 named above), Richard Clark, ship carpenter, afterwards of New Jersey, John Conkling, Junr.; John Corey, Philemon Dickerson, Barnabas Horton, Joseph Horton, Caleb Horton, Thomas Hutchinson, Thomas Mapes, Benjamin More, mariner; Nathaniel More, shipwright; William Purrier, James Reeves, Nathaniel Sylvester (Shelter Island), John Sweazey, William Wells, Barnabas Winds, Junr., Pastor John Youngs (at least 18, making in all 51).]

NOTE Z. 2.

1675, Sept. 16, an assessment list for the town was made and sent to the Governor. D. 2, 447.
 Each able-bodied man was valued for taxation at £18; each acre of fenced and cleared land at £1; an ox at £6; a cow at £5; a horse £12; three sheep £1; a hog £1, and a yearling £1 10s.; and the town was found worth £10,935 10s.; 81 persons were taxed (whose names are given) for 106 men, 1312 acres, 1119 neat cattle, 233 horses, 322 sheep, 443 hogs, 55 goats, &c. Southampton at this time, at the same rates, was reported worth £12,541 16s. 8d.; Easthampton, £6,842 16s. 8d.; Brookhaven, £3,065 16s. 8d.

D. 2, 535.

In 1683 a new assessment list was sent to the Governor by Stephen Bailey, constable, Thomas Moore, senr., and others, overseers, in the same style, making the total sum for taxation £10,819. It omitted 19 of the former names; and added 35 new names. When we notice how many were deceased and how many moved west we can form a fair judgment of the situation.

A few years later in 1686 there was an official list of the inhabitants of Southold, which gives the names of 114 families and the number of persons in each family, making together 331 males, 299 females and 22 in addition, who were slaves. This list reports that in 7 years the marriages were 44; the births 151 and the deaths 72.

In 1694 there was a list of 34 persons engaging to support a windmill on Hallock's Neck, near Southold village.

In 1698 there was another census giving the names of all without showing their ages, embracing 132 families of Christians, comprising in all, young and old, 800 persons, besides 40 Indians and 41 slaves. This list is valuable in tracing families and was used in the 2d index of Southold.

1700, Nov. 23.—The Governor made a long official report enclosing the *militia rolls of the Province*.

Suffolk County had.....	614	} For L. I.	1495	} Total.
Queens County had.....	601			
Kings County had.....	280	} Not on L. I.	1535	} 3182
New York County had.....	684			
Westchester County had.....	155	}	152	} Soldiers.
Ulster and Dutchess Counties had.....	325			
Albany County had.....	371			
Others (or Officers).....				

For Southold—3 companies :

(Notes.)

For First Company—Thomas Young, Capt.....(son of Col. John
(prob. Samuel) Glover, Lieut.....(son of Charles)
Richard Brown, Ensign.....(Sergt. in 1670)
Second Company—Jonathan Horton, Capt.....(son of Barnabas)
(prob. Jasper) Griffin, Lieut.
(prob. Thomas) Emms, Ensign.

Third Company—Thomas Mapes, Capt.
Joshua Horton, Lieut. (son of Barnabas)
John Booth, Ensign.

NOTE Z. 8.

Muster Roll of Suffolk County Regiment in 1715. Secretary of State's Office, Albany; Henry Smith, Col.; Joseph Wickham, Lt.-Col.; Wm. Smith, Major.

Southold Company—

No. 1.	Benjamin Youngs, Capt. Matthias Hutchinson, Lieut. Benjamin Reeve, Ensign.	} Names given of 51 men.
No. 2.	James Reeve, Capt. Samuel Hutchinson, Lieut. Richard Terry, Ensign.	
No. 3.	William Booth, Capt. Joseph Pattey, Lieut. Daniel Youngs, Ensign.	

Total..... 167

Of officers..... 9

Southampton (2 companies), officers included..... 100

Bridgehampton..... 65

Easthampton (2 companies)..... 90

Huntington..... 66

Brookhaven..... 69

Smithtown..... 24

620

Troop (for the County)..... 47

667

John Cooper, Captain of the Troop.

Jonathan Baker, Cornet "

John Benjamin, Q. Master "

Jonathan Horton, Clerke "

NOTE Z. 9.

Muster Rolls for soldiers in active service before the Revolutionary War, viz.:

In 1746, under Capt. James Fanning.

" 1750 to 1758, under Capt. Thomas Terry.

" 1759, under Capt. Barnabas Tuthill.

" 1760, under Capt. Israel Horton.

" 1760 and 1762, under Capt. Daniel Griffing.

Lists of these obtained from Secretary of State's Office, Albany, not now copied.

NOTE Z. 10.—SAMPLE OF ERRORS.

After a note made to aid the recollection less pains are taken to retain in memory the particulars of the note. A sample of errors may aid the fair minded. In the first index of Southold it was noted and printed that the first Richard Brown died at Southold 16th October, 1655, father of second Richard, who married Hannah (deemed afterwards a daughter of William King and sister of Deliverance, wife of John Tuthill). The memory being appealed to for this date and place it was answered that this was learned from the records. It was replied that nothing of the kind had been found by others at Southold, and asserted that he, Richard Brown, did not die *at Southold*. The place of death was thereupon given up and erased, but the fact and date not abandoned. Searching the records no Israel Brown was found, but the family of Edward Brown, who married Mary Martine, was traced with names of six children who had all been omitted; and it was found that the deed of 1665 from second Richard Brown and Hannah, his wife, to E. Topping (which has been seen) was omitted from the index of Southold. Readers will notice that the deed contains a covenant against any claims

166. by his wife Hannah *or his mother*, implying that his mother was then living. Memory failed to relieve us.

These circumstances (with others) have induced a farther search, not yet satisfactory, but some results of which it may be proper to report, especially as they correct some printed errors and aid our historical view.

G. 10. 75. RICHARD JACKSON, of Cambridge, Mass., died in Massachusetts 22d June, 1672, eighty or ninety years old. He probably married first in England before 1618, and may have had sons by his first wife. One Richard is traced. On 12th May, 1662, the oldest married (second) *Elizabeth, widow of Richard Brown*, supposed the noted ruling elder of Watertown, Mass., who came to Massachusetts in 1630, supported Rev. Geo. Phillips as his minister, and was a Representative of Massachusetts from 1634 to 1639 and in other years and repeatedly in company with T. Mayhew, and died about 1659. That Richard Brown was called the son of Thomas Brown, of Suffolk County, in England, having several brothers and being a brother or relative of William, of Salem, Mass. He had lived in London and became a noted non-conformist. On 22d May, 1639, he was fined £5 in Massachusetts for going to Connecticut, being sent by his church at Watertown to Connecticut (apparently) to settle church dissensions there. The next September £4 15s. 3d. of the fine was remitted and the freemen of Watertown fined £3 for sending him away. These arbitrary fines indicate partisanship and lead us to study what was going on. The deed from Farrett for our 150 acres and to Mayhew, his companion, for Martha's Vineyard and many circumstances indicate topics for examination. Bond's History of Watertown may aid, p. 124, &c., and Th. Brooks, of Suffolk, and others later. It may somewhat aid to notice the deposition of William Coolidge, of Newport, taken 2d April, probably 1662, and entered at Southold on 8th April, 1662, showing his acquaintance with Mr. Farrett, Richard Smith, &c. Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Jonathan Brown, born 1719/20, married 1743 Captain William Coolidge, of Waltham, &c., see the large Coolidge family of Watertown, Mass., derived from John, an early settler, connected with Bond and others, and at page 74 notice the English pedigree, tracing William, born 1592, brother of John, who had a son William, and tracing another William, son of Thomas, &c. But they have given us no clear light.

425.
1542, 206.

In the index of 154½ it is stated that this William Coolidge released his right to Plum Island, but we have not found the release.

The deposition recorded at Southold was probably obtained by John Conkling, Sr., to aid his claim to Lloyds Neck by showing that Farrett did not give Hashamonach to Sinderland *instead* of Lloyds Neck, but *in addition* to it. Mr. Conkling was defeated in that, but was allowed land on West Neck, on east side of Coldspring Harbor near Lloyds Neck.

18. 350.

Robert Jackson, one of the original settlers of Stamford, Conn., born as early as 1620, married Agnes, daughter of William Washbourne (who came to Long Island from Sandwich with Rev. Mr. Leverich). Mr. Jackson was at Stamford, Conn., in 1641-42, was on a committee sent to Long Island in 1643, crossed the sound to Hempstead Harbour, L. I., in the Spring of 1644, and aided a settlement at Hempstead village (perhaps a carpenter), became one of the English proprietors of Hempstead, L. I., west of the true line. He afterwards was present at a purchase from Indians in 1656 (he and another gave them two great kettles, perhaps wanted as helmets), was applicant for a patent at Jamaica, had 20 cattle, 13 cows, 2 calves, 37 acres of meadow in 1657; made 20 lengths of the general fence in 1658; was presented to the Governor for a magistrate in 1662 and appointed. Had a house southeast from Hempstead village in 1664; was chosen constable (highest town office) in 1671; was Schepen under the Dutch in 1673; was one of the overseers of the town in 1676. Agreed (at the head of the list) to contribute £2 yearly towards the support of Rev. Jeremiah Hobart (brother of the second pastor of Southold). Made his will dated 25th May, 1683, which was recorded in the County Clerk's office of Queens County, Liber A, p. 11, in 1687; the oldest will so recorded, he dying in that year.

Q. 14. 159

His son John became the first Col. John Jackson, of Queens County, and died in 1725, and the latter held many public offices. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Seaman, son-in-law of our Thomas Moore, of Southold, and had a large family, including the second Col. John. Robert Jackson's daughter Martha in 1667 married Nathaniel Coles, of Oyster Bay. His daughter Sarah became the wife of Nathaniel, the son of Thomas Moore, shipwright, of Southold, and received a bequest by Robert Jackson's will in 1685. He, Nathaniel, became an active ship master, was employed to carry furniture to Lloyds Neck in 1678, lived until 20th April, 1698, acquired land in Westchester County and left a will, in which he called Jeremiah Vail his brother-in-law. It was hastily supposed from this that he had married a sister of Jeremiah Vail. This was afterwards found to be an error; Vail had married Anne, the widow of Nathaniel's brother, Benjamin Moore, and in that way was his brother-in-law. Sarah, daughter of Robert Jackson, survived Nathaniel Moore and died his widow on 10th June, 1733. Their son, Nathaniel Moore, Jr., died unmarried in 1699. Their daughter Hannah married John Terry (No. 654 of index, son of Richard) and left many descendants. Their daughter Abigail married Isaac Overton (page 502 of index). Their daughter Elizabeth married Christopher Youngs (No. 743 of index), and their daughter Deborah married John Boisseau, the Huguenot. There was another daughter, probably unmarried.

NOTE Z. 11.—SAMPLE OF ERRORS. NO. 2.

COL. JOHN YOUNGS, son of the pastor, should have a fuller display. His will has been mentioned dated in 1696-7, and recorded at New York in 1698, in Liber 5, p. 293. He survived his eldest son John, who married a daughter of William Wells, and left a son Daniel. The latter was treated by the Colonel's will as principal devisee, being his heir-at-law. But Col. John named in his will and in deeds his daughters, Deborah Longworth and Martha Gardiner. The latter had married David, a grandson of Lion Gardiner, and she survived him, becoming, with her son David, an executor of her husband's will, which was proved on 18th June, 1733, and copied in G 87, p. 85, but Martha by error was not treated as a daughter of Col. John. She joined her brother-in-law Longworth, a shipwright, in a release to her brother Thomas. There were so many named Youngs that errors were hard to be avoided. Many errors occurred, and several of this character.

NOTE X. 1.

DEPUTIES FROM SOUTHOOLD TO NEW HAVEN AND TAXES PAID THERE.

	<i>Deputies from Southold.</i>	<i>Total Tax.</i>	<i>Southold to Pay.</i>
1653, June 29.	Mr. Wells, William Purrier.....	£ 200	£ 15 15s. 5d.
1654, May 21. } June 9. }	Barnabas Horton, John Peakin....	200	16 3 0
1656, May 25.	Barnabas Horton, William Purrier.....	150	12 0 0
1657, May 27.	Lieut. Budd.....	200	15 13 11
1658, May 26.	Thos. Moore, Barnabas Horton.....	100	7 17 8
1659, May 25.	William Wells, Barnabas Horton.....	100	9 0 0
1660, May 30.	William Wells, Capt. John Youngs.....	200	17 1 6
1661, May 29.	Barnabas Horton, William Purrier.....	150	12 17 10
		£1,300	£106 10 1
1654, Remitted (as not collectible, persons absent, &c.).....			4 7 0
	Total for Southold.....		£102 3 1

It is difficult to define the present value of this currency, but quite safe to count £1 as more than equal to \$10 now. That would make the whole total \$13,000, and Southold's part \$1,020. Perhaps it was equal to twice this sum.

NOTE X. 2.

EARLY INVENTORIES.

English law and custom required inventories to be made before the probate of wills. They were needed, even if there were no wills. The county Surrogates were sometimes limited to act only when the estates were appraised at less than £150, and improved land was included in the inventories. We have none preserved until after the peace of 1654.

	<i>Names of Deceased Persons.</i>	<i>Dates of Inventories.</i>	<i>Amounts.</i>
154 ¹ / ₂ , 434. H. 31, 158.	James Haines (no glass).....	1655, 18th of 9th mo.	£123 8s. 4d.
154 ¹ / ₂ , 437. H. 31, 159.	Mr. Frost (verbal).....	1655, 13th of 9th mo.	29 0 0
154 ¹ / ₂ , 447. H. 31, 358.	Jos. Peakins of New Haven.....	1657-8, 1st of Feb'y.	141 12 2
154 ¹ / ₂ , 438. H. 31, 358.	William Salmon..... [A looking glass, 2 guns, &c.]	1657, May 13.....	188 14 10
154 ¹ / ₂ , 444. H. 31, 358.	Joseph Youngs, Mariner..... [£85 was for house and lands, £190, 10s. for his part of ship sold Goodwin and Mr. Hamden and attached, a looking glass, 3 ships' anchors.]	1658, Sept. 15th.....	477 0 9
154 ¹ / ₂ , 441. H. 31, 358.	Stephen Goodyear, New Haven..... ["Besides part in the iron works unap- prized, with some debts at ye Barbadoes and elsewhere not known how much, some pipe staves yet to be apprized."]	1658, Oct. 15th.....	804 9 10
154 ¹ / ₂ , 443. H. 31, 358.	John Herbert..... [A vessel of about 12 tons, £80.]	1658, Sept. 5, 16.....	251 19 0
154 ¹ / ₂ , 444. H. 31, 358.	Matthias Corwin.....	1658.....	313 11 6
154 ¹ / ₂ , 444. H. 31, 358.	Peter Payne.....	1658, Sept. 15th.....	72 15 0
154 ¹ / ₂ , 444. H. 31, 358.	Thomas Cooper..... [3 chairs, 3 chests, a wooden bottle, a drinking flask, &c.]	1658, Jan. 20th.....	368 7 0
154 ¹ / ₂ , 459. 160.	Pastor Youngs..... [House and land, £39; old books, £5; old herse, £3.]	1575-6, Mar. 22d....	97 0 0

SUFFOLK CO. CLERK'S OFFICE.—In a book called Sessions Book, No. 1, are entered, for the County, between May, 1670 and 1685, 97 inventories; 43 of them are for less than £100 each; 37 are for sums between £100 and £500; 7 for sums between £500 and £1,000; and only 4 for sums over £1,000 each. In Liber A, of Deeds for Suffolk Co., 14 inventories are copied dated in 1687 and 1688; one in 1689, and one in 1692. A list of these in the County Clerk's office has been printed in the N. Y. Gen'l and Biog. Rec. for July, 1881. They have not been perused by the writer.

NOTE X. 3.

WILLS AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Will, or, if no Will, of Death.</i>	<i>Date of Probate or of Letters of Administration.</i>	<i>Place of Record, or Authority, Witnesses, &c.</i>
Thomas Payne, Weaver..	1638, Dec. 10....	1642-44.....	{ At Salem, Mass., 1 Ess. Inst. 3. T. Benedict and others, witnesses.
Christopher Yongs, do...	1647, 4th mo. 19...	1647, 7, 8, 5th mo.	Salem, Mass., II. 31, p. 259.
James Haines or Heynes	1652, Mar. 21....	1655.....	{ At New Haven. Witnesses, Rev. J. Youngs, John Her- bert. H. 31, p. 158.
John England	1655, Jan. 5.....	Inventory.....	New Haven.
Brandford.....	.....	Will mentioned.	H. 31, p. 186.
Mr. Frost (verbal).....	1656, May 17.....	1656, May 17...	{ Witnesses, Thos. Brush, John Conkling. II. 31, p. 159.
Peter Sylvester, London..	1657, Jan. 27....	Names his uncle.	Nathaniel Arnold.
Matthias Corwin.....	1658, Aug. 31....	1660, Mar. 5, 6..	{ Southold, H. 31, p. 355, 154½, p. 400.
Thomas Cooper.....	1658, Sept. 15....	1660, Mar. 5, 6..	Do. do.
Isaac Allerton.....	1658-9.....	1659.....	{ H. 31, p. 309, J. Harriman. A. 84, p. 43, E. Preston.
Lawrence Southwick.....	1559, July 10.....	.....	{ N. Y. and 1 Ess. Inst., 94. N. 18, p. 252.
Lieut. John Budd.....	1663, Oct. 13....	1663, Oct. 15...	West. Co., Recited in a deed.
David Carwithy ..	1665, Jan. 4.....	1665, Feb. 13...	.....
Latimer Sampson.....	1668-9, Feb. 16.....	.....	In favor of Grizzle Silvester.
William Salmon.....	1668, Nov.....	1666, Mar. 19...	{ Letters of Admr. to J. Conk- ling, Jr.
Thos. Jones.....	1669, Feb. 16.....	.....	Lib. 1, N. Y., p. 12.
William Wells.....	1671, Nov. 13....	1671, Nov. 13..	154½, p. 310.
Thomas Terry.....	1671, Nov. 26....	1672, June 5....	Lib. 1, N. Y. Wills.
Philemon Dickerson....	1665, June 20....	1672, Oct. 28...	154½, 303.
Charles Glover, Shipwright.....	.....	1674, June 9 ...	{ Offered and Rejected. Only one witness.
John Genings.....	.....	1674.....	Lib. 1, N. Y., 336.
John Elton.....	1675, April 19...	1675, June 3...	Lib. 1, N. Y., 200.
William Purrier.....	1671, Dec. 13....	1676, May 13 ...	Lib. 1, N. Y., 244.
Henry Whitney	1672, June 5.....	.....	Norwalk, Conn., W. 1, p. 8.
Rev. John Youngs.....	1672, verbal.....	1675-6.....	154½.
Richard Terry.....	1675.....	1676.....	Lib. 1, N. Y., p. 237.
Mary Youngs, wid. Rev. J.	1678, Nov. 5.....	.....	958, p. 18.
Nathaniel Silvester.....	1679-80, Mar.....	.....	Lib. 2, N. Y., p. 2, &c.
Barnabas Horton	1680, May 10....	1680, July 13...	Lib. 2, N. Y., p. 54.
John Conkling, Sr.....	1683, Feb. 23....	1683-4, Mar ...	{ C. of Sessions, held at South- ampton.
William Hallock,) or Holyoake }	.....	1682.....	1684, Oct. 21... Lib. 3, N. Y., p. 4.
John Budd, 2d.....	1684, Oct. 27....	1684, Nov. 12...	Lib. 3, N. Y., p. 1.

WILLS PROVED BEFORE COL. WM. SMITH, AS SURROGATE, 1691 TO 1702.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Will, or, if no Will, of Death.</i>	<i>Date of Probate or of Letters of Administration.</i>	<i>Place of Record, or Authority, Witnesses, &c.</i>
Benjamin Moore	1690, May 15.....	1691, Sept. 3....	} Admr., Jeremy Veile and his wife Anne, late wid. of B. M.
Jonathan Moore	1689, Mar. 15.....	1691, Sept. 8....	
Benjamin Horton.....	1685-6, Feb. 19...	1691, Sept. 29...	Admr., Martha, widow.
Thomas Moore, Sr.....	1691, June 23.....	1691, Sept. 30...	....
John Booth	1689, Aug. 15.....	1691, Nov. 6....	Admr. to Thomas, eldest son.
John Tooker.....	{ 1683, April 24... } 1690, May 29...	1692, Sept. 30...	Letters to wid. Hannah.
John Swazey			
Daniel Bowen	1693, Sept.....	{ 1693, Sept. 9.... } 1693, Nov. 11...	At Hartford. Letters to Irene Hobart.
John Concklin.....	1689, Feb. 4.....			1694, May 15...
Christopher Youngs, Sr. d.	1695, July 31...	1695, Sept. 20...	{ Letters to Mary, widow, and Benjamin, his eldest son.
Peter Silvester, Shelter I., } bro. of Giles and Eliz. }	.....1695, Mar. 21...		
Constant Sylvester, Shelter Island, do.....	1695, Oct. 26.....	1696-7, Mar. 20.	Lib. 5, N. Y., 199.
Thos. James, East Hanis, Preacher and Minister..	1696, June 5.....	1693, June 23...	....
William Wells (2d).....	1696, Sept. 25...	{ 1696, Oct. 17... } 1696-7, Jan. 19.	....
James Reeve, of So. Hold, brother of William.....	1692, Mar. 4.....			1698, July 4 ...
William Mapes, brother of Thomas	d. 1698, April 16...	1698, July 4....	Thomas, Admr.
Nathaniel Moore, son of Thomas.	1698, April 19.....	1698, Aug. 26..	....
Susannah Washburn, } daughter of John. }	(Æt. 18.).....1698, Aug. 29...		{ Appointed Isaac Arnold Guar- dian.
Joseph Concklin	d. 1698, Nov. 23...	1698, Dec. 16...	
John Washburn.....	(Æt. 15.).....1698-9, Feb. 14.		{ Appoints Isaac Arnold Guar- dian.
Thomas Brush, of Hunt- ington.....	1698, April 8.....	1699, April 26..	
Thomas Ryder.....	1699, April 11....	1699, April 26...	{ Admr. to Gershom and Na- thaniel Terry.
Gideon Youngs	1699, Dec. 22...	{ 1699, Feb. 22... } 1700.	
Richard Brown.....	1701, July 6.....	1701, Oct. 1....	....
James Parshall.....	1692, Oct. 14....	1701, Oct. 28...	....
Charles Booth.....	d. 1700, Dec. 3....	1702, Oct. 28...	Admr. to Abigail, his widow.
Isaac Corey.....	d. 1700-1, Mar. 8...	1702, May 21...	Admr. to Sarah, his widow..
Caleb Horton.....	1699, Dec. 30.....	1702, Oct. 14...	(Wife Hester.)
John Corwin, Sr.....	1700, Nov. 26.....	1702, Oct. 14...	....
Abram Corey	1702, May 19.....	1702, Oct. 14 ..	....

OTHER WILLS PROVED AT NEW YORK, IN THE SAME PERIOD AS THE LAST OR LATER.

Constant Silvester, son of			
Nathaniel	1695, Oct. 26.....	1695, Nov. 9....	Lib. 5, N. Y., 193.
Peter Silvester, son of			
Nathaniel	1696, Feb. 22....	1696, April 16..	Lib. 5, N. Y., 151.
Barnabas Wines	1696, Mar. 24.....	1707.....	...
Col. John Youngs	1695-7.....	1698.....	Lib. 5, N. Y., 298.

NAMES COPIED ALPHABETICALLY.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Will, or, if no Will, of Death.</i>	<i>Date of Probate or of Letters of Administration.</i>	<i>Place of Record, or Authority, Witnesses, &c.</i>
John Conkling (3d)	1751, June 11....	1706, Oct. 19....	Lib. 7, N. Y., 376.
John Conkling (4th)	1753, July 23.....	1751, June 23...	Lib. 17, N. Y., 416.
Henry Conkling (4th). ..	1739, Aug. 20....	1854, Jan. 16....	Lib. 18, N. Y., 166.
Joseph Conkling (6th)...	1740, Aug. 20....	1740, Feb.....	Lib. 13, N. Y., 354.
Simon Grover.....	{ 1699..... } d. 1705, Nov. 4. }	1706, Feb. 18...	Lib. 7, N. Y., 286.
Peter Hallock.....	1753, Aug. 12....	1756, Oct. 7....	Lib. 20, N. Y., 149.
William Hallock	1728, June 8..	1736.....	Lib. 13, N. Y., 4.
George Havens			Lib. 13, N. Y., 301.
David Horton	1749, Sept. 18....	1749, Sept. 18..	Lib. 17, N. Y., 38.
Jonathan Horton, Capt..	1707-8, Feb. 21...	1708, June 7....	Lib. 7, N. Y., 366.
Howell, Richard.....	1709, Aug. 24.....	1710, Jan. 1....	Lib. 7, N. Y., 438.
King, William.....	1740, Feb. 29....	1740, Feb. 29...	Lib. 13, N. Y., 415.
Landon, James.....	1738, Sept. 11....	1739, Mar. 26..	Lib. 13, N. Y., 251.
Loring, Samuel	1738, Feb.....	1740, Mar. 27...	Lib. 13, N. Y., 390.
Mapes, Jabez.....	1729, Feb. 20....	1732, Mar. 16...	Lib. 12, N. Y., 4.
Moore, Abigail	{ 1740, April 9.... } { 1745, Dec. 9.... }	1746, July 21....	Lib. 16, N. Y., 40.
Parshall, Israel.....	1737, June 23.....	1735, May 22...	Lib. 13, N. Y., 295.
Parshall, David	1726, June 24.....	1727, Mar. 16..	Lib. 10, N. Y., p. 161.
Petty, John.....	1698 (Jos. an Exr.)..	1702 or '2	Executor's deed, in 702.
Reeve, Thomas.....	1735-6.....	1739, June 5..	Lib. 13, N. Y., 250.
Reeves, James.....	1712, Dec. 15....	1713, April 12..	Lib. 8, N. Y., 301.
Reeves, Joseph	1722, July 19.....	1736, June 3....	Lib. 12, N. Y., 514.
Reeves, Benjamin	1743, June 1....	1752, June 3....	Lib. 18, N. Y., 142.
Runsey, Simon.....	1719, Mar. 29....	1723, Sept. 26...	Lib. 9, N. Y., 417.
Terry, John.....	1728, June 6....	1733, Sept. 3....	Lib. 12, N. Y., 159.
Tuthill, Henry.....	1749, Sept. 28....	1750, Jan. 23...	Lib. 17, N. Y., 158.
Vail, Jeremiah.....	1723, Jan. 2....	1727, Feb. 10..	Lib. 10, N. Y., 295.
Wines, Samuel.....	1738, Oct. 16....	1742, May 15...	Lib. 15, N. Y., 39.
Youngs, Gideon (2d)....	1749, Nov. 14....	1749 Dec. 12...	Lib. 17, N. Y., 170.

[This List is imperfect, and was dropped when it was found it could not be made perfect.]

Special Surrogates were appointed and many wills proved—some not traced.

Rev. Wm. Throop was appointed Surrogate about 1752, and died 29th September, 1756.

Samuel Landon, Esq., of Southold was appointed Surrogate on 9th February, 1757, and probably held until 1766.

Jared Landon, son of Samuel, on 19th April, 1768, was appointed Surrogate, and held the office a year or more, and he acted as Surrogate under the new State government up in Ulster County in 1782, '3 and '4. His official memoranda as Surrogate were deposited in the Long Island Historical Society, and some were copied in the second volume of N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., p. 186.

Later Surrogates can be easily traced and wills found. The other officers of the Colony and State are generally detailed in a book chiefly published at Albany, called the Civil List, which, however, omits to tell us of the Legislature which met in 1683 and 1685, at the first sessions of which Matthias Nicoll was Speaker, and at the second William Pinhorn was Speaker.

NOTE X. 4.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, granted to persons, generally of Southold (including some that were doubtful), before the Revolutionary War, or before the Treaty of Peace :

Of Jonathan Tuthill, to his widow, Mary Tuthill, on 6th March, 1744. Lib. A., p. 41.

Of Ebenezer Johnson, to his widow, Rebecca Johnson, on 6th January, 1745. Lib. A., p. 80.

Of Jonathan Hudson and Sarah Hudson, his wife, both deceased, to Samuel Hudson, their only son by Sarah, his wife (on her estate), on 12th November, 1746. Lib. A., p. 99.

Of Jonathan Hudson, Suffolk County, to principal creditors, of Samuel Landon and John Cleves of Suffolk County, on 24th January, 1746. Lib. A., p. 101.

Of Daniel Reeve, to his widow, Experience Reeve, on 24th February, 1746. Lib. A., p. 102.

Of Joel Bowditch, to his widow, Ruth Bowditch, on 2d December, 1747. Lib. A., Part 2, p. 26.

Of Elizabeth Youngs, to her son, Christopher Youngs, on 18th March, 1747. Lib. A., Part 2, p. 27.

Of Elizabeth Tuthill, Southold, to her son, Samuel Tuthill, on 5th November, 1750. Lib. A., Part 2, p. 101.

Of Elisha Reeve, Southold, to his widow, Mary Reeve, on 15th June, 1752. Lib. A., Part 2, p. 148.

Of Hosea L'Hommedieu, Shelter Island, cooper, to his principal creditor, Israel Moore, Southold, 5th February, 1754. Lib. A., Part 3, p. 22.

Of Theophilus Clarke, yeoman of Suffolk County, to his widow, Bethiah Clark, of same county, on 3d April, 1755. Lib. A., Part 3, p. 43.

Of Giles Hudson, late of Orange County, farmer, to his brother, Jonathan Hudson, of Suffolk County, labourer, on 3d June, 1755. Lib. A., Part 3, p. 53.

Of Thomas Booth, Southold, yeoman, to his sons-in-law, Freegift Welis and Joseph Reeves, both of Southold, yeomen, 13th January, 1756. Lib. B., p. 18.

Of William Throop of Southold, minister of the Gospel, to principal creditors, William Hubbard, shopkeeper, and Ezra L'Hommedieu, yeoman, both of Southold, on 12th October, 1756. Lib. B., p. 35.

Of James Terry of Southold, mariner, to his brother, Daniel Terry, farmer, 6th December, 1758. Lib. B., Part 2, p. 58.

Of John Youngs, Southold, yeoman, to his widow, Mary Youngs, on 17th May, 1760. Lib. B., Part 2, p. 129.

97, 253.

9

G. 13, 49.

Of Mary Harrid of New York City, spinster, to John Wiggins of Suffolk County, mariner, cousin and next of kin, 20th January, 1762. Lib. B., Part 3, p. 107.

Of Peter Christopher Bradley of Suffolk County, to his father-in-law, Benjamin Bayley, of same county, joiner, on 11th November, 1761. Lib. B., Part 3, p. 113.

Of Jonathan Osman, yeoman, to his widow, Elizabeth Osman of Suffolk County, and Peter Hallock, yeoman, on 18th February, 1761. Lib. B., Part 3, p. 121.

Of Simon Glover, yeoman, to Mehitable Glover, spinster, his sister and next of kin, 14th February, 1763. Lib. B., Part 3, p. 187.

Of Daniel Tuthill, yeoman, to Daniel Tuthill, Jr., and Nathaniel Tuthill, both of Suffolk County, yeomen, on 12th May, 1763. Lib. B., Part 3, p. 188.

Of Elizabeth Reeve, spinster, to her son-in-law, Thomas Mapes, cordwainer, 11th May, 1768. Lib. C., p. 35.

Of Isaac Hubbard, cordwainer, to his widow, Deborah Hubbard, 11th May, 1768. Lib. C., p. 32.

Of Daniel Goldsmith of Suffolk County, yeoman, to Orange Webb of said county, mariner, on 29th July, 1763. Lib. C., Part 2, p. 10.

Of Joseph Hudson, farmer, to John Hudson, farmer, of said county, brother and next of kin, 23d March, 1765. Lib. C., Part 3, p. 31.

Of Jonathan Reeve, Suffolk County, yeoman, to his father, William Reeve of said county, yeoman, 20th December, 1764. Lib. C., Part 3, p. 32.

Of Benjamin Hallock, gentleman, to his brother, Zerubabel Hallock of Southold, yeoman, 22d October, 1765. Lib. C., Part 3, p. 39.

Of Luther Moore, yeoman, to Thomas Terry of said county, yeoman, 16th November, 1768. Lib. D., p. 20.

Of Ichabod Cleveland, carpenter, to his widow, Anna Cleveland, 16th November, 1768. Lib. D., p. 21.

Of Samuel Beebe, yeoman, to his widow, Hannah, and to his son, Samuel Beebe, 16th November, 1768. Lib. D., p. 22.

Of Richard Taylor, schoolmaster, to Peter Hallock, yeoman, a creditor, of said county, 23d June, 1769.

Of John Wiggins of Suffolk County, yeoman, to his sons, David Wiggins, yeoman, of said county, and Thomas Wiggins of the Province of New Jersey, physician, 23d June, 1769. Lib. D., p. 64.

Of John King of Suffolk County, cordwainer, to his brother, Jonathan King, carpenter, and to Thomas Youngs, yeoman, a creditor, both of Suffolk County, on 20th June, 1770. Lib. D., Part 2, p. 134.

Of Samuel Smith, Junior, labourer, to his widow, Sarah Smith, and to his father, Samuel Smith, Senior, on 31st October, 1770. Lib. D., Part 2, p. 136.

Of Benjamin Conckling, yeoman, to his widow, Sarah Conckling, 25th March, 1772. Lib. D., Part 4, p. 40.

Of Henry Jacobs, cooper, to principal creditor, Abraham Corey, yeoman, 10th August, 1772. Lib. D., Part 4, p. 54.

Of William King, Southold, yeoman, to a creditor, Thomas Youngs, 3d August, 1775. Lib. E., p. 43.

Of John Hubbard, trader, to his widow, Mary, 9th January, 1782. Lib. E., Part 3, p. 4.

Of William Brown of Shelter Island, yeoman, to his widow, Esther, 22d May, 1782. Lib. E., Part 3, p. 30.

Of Charles Booth of Suffolk County, yeoman, to Thomas Fanning, gentleman, principal creditor, 8th July, 1782. Lib. E., Part 3, p. 44.

Of Thomas Overton, yeoman, to his widow, Martha, 10th December, 1782. Lib. E., Part 3, p. 74.

[List imperfect.]

NOTE X. 5.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to persons of Southold, granted in Suffolk County, after the Revolutionary War, from 1787 to 1829, inclusive.

- Book A. B., 1. To William Hallock, of Southold, yeoman, a creditor of Margaret Brown (widow), of Southold, deceased. June 19, 1787.
2. To Thomas Wells and Jonathan Wells, of Southold, brothers of Joshua Wells, of Southold, yeoman, deceased. June 19, 1787.
10. To Isaac Tuttle Reeve, of Southold, yeoman, on estate of Ebenezer Soper, of Southold, saddler, deceased. April 23, 1788.
14. To Benajah Gardiner, of Plumb Island, yeoman, son of Thomas Gardiner, Esquire, of same place, deceased. August 30, 1788.
15. To William Benjamin, yeoman, of Southold, father of William Benjamin, Jr., of Southold, deceased, farmer. September 1, 1788.
31. To Hannah Conkling, relict of, and David Conklin (physician) and nephew of Thomas Conkling, Esq., late of Southold, deceased. December 24, 1789.
42. To Silas Howell, yeoman, brother of Joseph Howell, late of Southold, yeoman, deceased. November 23, 1790.
47. To Helen Moore, widow of Zadock Moore, late of Southold, yeoman, deceased. April 18, 1791.
48. To Benjamin Wells, uncle, and John Wickham, brother-in-law of Martha Wickham, late of Southold, widow, deceased. April 18, 1791.
49. To Calvin Cook, yeoman, son-in-law of Thomas Norris, late of Southold, yeoman, deceased. April 19, 1791.
59. To Esther Tuthill, late widow and relict of Caleb Halsey, late of Southold, weaver, deceased, and Nathan Tuthill, Jr., yeoman, her husband. March 8, 1792.
62. To Joanna Goldsmith, widow and relict of Gilbert Goldsmith, late of Southold, cooper, deceased. April 25, 1792.
63. To James Downs, farmer, of Brook Haven, son-in-law of Mehitable Hempstead, late of Southold, widow, deceased. May 30, 1792.
69. To Silas Howell, mariner and son of Silas Howell, late of Riverhead, tailor, deceased. December 18, 1792.
77. To Benjamin L'Honniedieu, of Riverhead, blacksmith, brother-in-law of Benjamin Thompson, late of Suffolk County, a private in the Continental Army, deceased. September 25, 1793.
81. To Eunice Wines, widow of Thomas Wines, Esq., late of Southold, deceased. November 27, 1794.
85. To Samuel Hobart, carpenter, son-in-law of Benjamin King, late of Southold, carpenter, deceased. April 1, 1795.
88. To Hull Osborn, of Southold, attorney-at-law, on estate of Jeremiah Petty, late of Riverhead, farmer and fergeman, deceased. April 1, 1795.
89. To James Reeve, of Southold, yeoman, on estate of Thomas Wines, Esq., late of Southold, deceased. September 9, 1795.
90. To James Reeve, yeoman, on estate of Eunice Wines, widow of Thomas Wines, late of Southold, deceased. September 9, 1795.
97. To James Brown, John Youngs and Jude Conkling, the former creditors the latter widow of John Conkling, late of Southold, farmer, deceased. May 4, 1796.
112. To Silvia Chittenden, widow, &c., of Ambrose Chittenden, late of Southold, physician, deceased. April 4, 1797.
135. To Jedediah Corwin, a son of Jedediah Corwin, late of Riverhead, farmer, deceased. May 14, 1799.
139. To Eleazer Overton, a brother of Isaac Overton, late of Southold, minister of the gospel, deceased. October 1, 1799.

To Elcazer Overton, a brother of Joshua Overton, late of Southold, mariner, deceased. October 1, 1799.	140.
To Elizabeth Bailey, widow of James Bailey, late of Southold, carpenter, deceased. October 1, 1799.	141.
To Henry Corwin, of Riverhead, friend of David Bishop, late of Southampton, weaver, deceased. June 11, 1800.	150.
To Persis Booth, widow of Constant Booth, late of Southold, mariner, deceased. Liber C, 1. July 1, 1800.	
To Amos Tabor, son of Mary Tabor, late of Southold, widow, deceased. July 29, 1800.	3.
To Caleb Woodward, of Southampton, a creditor of Amos Bebee, late of Southold, boatman, deceased. October 8, 1800.	5.
To Cynthia Way, widow of Nathaniel Way, late of Southold, mariner, deceased. October 6, 1801.	28.
To William Helme and Samuel Hobart, creditors of Thomas Vail, late of Southold, joiner, deceased. December 2, 1801.	29.
To John Horton, of Southampton, a friend of Patrick Waldron, late of Riverhead, deceased. May 5, 1802.	42.
To Jeremiah Youngs, a brother of Barzilla Youngs, late of Southold, mariner, deceased. September 15, 1802.	48.
To Mehetable Downs, widow of, and James Horton a friend of James Downs, late of Southold, farmer, deceased. September 13, 1803.	68.
To Elijah Landon, friend of Joshua Billiard, late of Southold, farmer, deceased. October 5, 1803.	70.
To Abraham Luce, a friend of Lydia Griffing, late of Riverhead, deceased. September 17, 1804.	81.
To Abigail Terry, widow of, and Joseph Terry, son of Gershom Terry, late of South- old, farmer, deceased. May 27, 1805.	89.
To Elizabeth Terry, widow of Thomas Terry, late of Southold, ship carpenter, de- ceased. August 31, 1805.	92.
To Bathsheba Beebe, widow of Nathan Beebe, late of Southold, boatman, deceased. August 31, 1805.	93.
To Gershom Edwards and William Edwards, sons, and Wm. Skidmore, son-in-law of Gershom Edwards, late of Suffolk County, deceased. (No town given.) October 4, 1805.	97.
To Thomas Mapes, brother of Jonathan Mapes, late of Southold, cordwainer, deceased. November 27, 1805.	100.
To Thomas Goldsmith, David Terry and Benjamin Hutchinson, friends of Ebenezer Jennings, late of Southold, farmer, deceased. January 8, 1806.	102.
To Jared Landon, Esquire, friend of Joseph Hall Goldsmith, late of Southold, farmer, deceased. January 6, 1806.	104.
To Rhoda Hallock, widow, and Joshua Corwin, brother-in-law of William Hallock, late of Riverhead town, farmer, deceased. August 22, 1806.	114.
To Mary Albertson, widow, and Daniel Albertson, son of Richard Albertson, late of Riverhead town, clothier, deceased. December 2, 1806.	117.
To Phineas Smith, of Southold, late the husband of Mary Smith, deceased. (No town given.) January 10, 1807.	119.
To Josiah Albertson, friend of William Russell, late of Riverhead, farmer, deceased. June 3, 1807.	128.
To Ezra L'Hommiedieu, a creditor of John Vail, late of Southold, mariner, deceased. June 7, 1807.	130.
To Zachus Goldsmith, friend of Elizabeth Hempstead, late of Southold, spinster, deceased. November 16, 1807.	137.

139. To John Paine and Matthias Case, friends of Prince Truman, late of Southold, a black man, deceased. December 1, 1807.
151. To Samuel Tuthill, of Southold, and James Petty, Jr., of Riverhead, friends of William Osborn, late of Southold, farmer, deceased. February 13, 1809.
153. To Joseph Terry, Jr., friend of Johathan Tuthill, late of Southold, merchant, deceased. March 28th, 1809.
155. To David Benjamin, nephew of James Benjamin, late of Riverhead, farmer, deceased. June 10, 1809.
156. To Abraham Luce, friend of Richard Benjamin, late of Riverhead, cordwainer, deceased. June 10, 1809.
159. To John F. Case, of Southold, brother-in-law of Jacob Howell, late of Southampton, mariner, deceased. October, 5, 1809.
168. To John Terry, friend of Jesse Tuthill, late of Riverhead, blacksmith, deceased. March 25, 1810.
176. To Henry Peters, son of Richard Peters, late of Southold, deceased. January 7th, 1811.
178. To Benjamin H. Horton, Jr., father of Benjamin H. Horton, late of Mariner, deceased. January 17th, 1811.
180. To William Corwin, brother, and Josiah Reeve, Jr., friend of Joseph Corwin, late of Riverhead town, farmer, deceased. April 3d, 1811.
- Liber D, 1. To Susannah Osborn, widow of John Osborn, late of Southold, hatter, deceased. February 10, 1812.
- 1 (next page.) To Eunice Wells, widow, and Barnabas Horton, friend of William C. Wells, late of Southold, mariner, deceased. February 19th, 1812.
2. To David Warner, of Riverhead, friend of Barnabas Furnier, late of Southampton, mariner, deceased. February 21st, 1812.
- 2 (next page.) To Elizabeth Goldsmith, widow, and James Davis, brother-in-law to Gilbert Goldsmith, late of Southold, mariner, deceased. April 1st, 1812.
3. To Martha Payne, widow of Samuel Payne, late of Southold, merchant, deceased. April 1st, 1812.
4. To Nancy Davids, widow of Samuel Davids, late of Southold, merchant, deceased. April 1st, 1812.
18. To James Overton, a nephew of Ebenezer Overton, late of Southold, deceased. December 4th, 1812.
19. To Daniel Wells, Jr., and Abigail Wells, son-in-law and daughter to Henry Terry, late of Riverhead, farmer, deceased. December 17th, 1812.
20. To Christiana Skidmore, widow of John Skidmore, late of Southold, farmer, deceased. December 10th, 1812.
21. To Josiah Reeve, father of Josiah Reeve, Jr., late of Riverhead, merchant, deceased. December 21st, 1812.
22. To Joshua Terry, son of Henry Terry, late of Riverhead, deceased. January 7th 1812. Revoked February 15th, 1813.
23. To Samuel Duckerson and Matthias Case, friends of Eleazar Overton, late of Southold, deceased. January 22d, 1813.
26. To Joshua Terry, and Abigail Wells, son and daughter, and Daniel Wells, son-in-law, of Henry Terry, late of Riverhead, deceased: "*de bonis non.*" February 15th, 1813.
57. To Thomas S. Lester, friend of John Godby, late of Sag Harbor, mariner, deceased. June 20th, 1814.
58. To Abiah Reeve, widow of Rumsey Reeve, late of Riverhead, mariner, deceased. June 25th, 1814.
72. To Thomas S. Lester, friend of Benjamin Vail, late of Southold, deceased. February 15, 1815.

To Abraham Mulford, friend of William Rogers, Jr., late of Southold, blacksmith, deceased. April 11th, 1815.	75.
To Jonathan Landon, friend of Richard Peters, late of Southold, deceased. September 4th, 1815.	81.
To Rupert Hallock, of Southold, brother of Mchettabel Hallock, late of same place, deceased. October 27th, 1815.	87.
To Jeremiah Moore, brother-in-law of Joseph Hazard, late of Southold, deceased. January 12th, 1815.	94.
To James Reeve, creditor of Jeroboam, late of Southold, colored man, deceased. May 28th, 1816.	99.
To Fanny Homan, widow of Stephen Homan, late of Riverhead, deceased. May 18th, 1816.	101.
To John Woodhull, of Riverhead, son-in-law to Wessel Sell, late of Brookhaven, deceased. June 19th, 1816.	102.
To Hannah Youngs, widow of John N. Youngs, late of Southold, deceased. January 15th, 1817.	109.
To David Corwin, son of Polly Corwin, late of Riverhead, deceased. January 15th, 1817.	110.
To Benjamin F. Horton, son of James Horton, late of Southold, deceased. March 15th, 1817.	112.
To Jonathan Terry, son of Jonathan Terry, late of Southold, mariner, deceased. May 30th, 1817.	116.
To Samuel Terry, friend of Elisha Fithian, late of Southold, farmer, deceased. May 31st, 1817.	117.
To Peter Vail, son of Bethiah Vail, late of Southold, widow, deceased. June 16th, 1817.	120.
To Gershom Terry and Benjamin Goldsmith, Jr., friends of Davis Goldsmith, late of Southold, deceased. June 16, 1817.	121.
To William Brown, son of William Brown, late of Southold, deceased. March 2, 1818.	131.
To Polly Corwin, widow, and Jonathan Horton, friends of Daniel Corwin, late of Riverhead, deceased. October 6, 1818.	142.
To Martha Webb, widow, Silas Webb, son, and Joshua Fleet, son-in-law of Thomas Webb, late of Southold, mariner, deceased. August 5, 1819.	153.
To David Tuthill, friend of Robert Bailes, late of Riverhead and late a private in the Revolutionary Army, deceased. October 6, 1819.	155.
To Israel Fanning (now living) and Asaph Youngs, friends of Peter Penny, late of Riverhead, blacksmith, deceased. November 16, 1819.	157.
To John Hubbard, a creditor of Richard Brown, late of Riverhead and late a private in the Revolutionary Army, deceased. December 15, 1819.	168.
To John Wells, brother-in-law of Benjamin Youngs, late of Southold, carpenter, deceased. February 23, 1820.	171.
To Gilbert Horton and Seth H. Tuthill, friends of Benjamin Coleman, late of Southold, deceased. May 22, 1820.	177.
To John Gardiner, a creditor of Polly Case, late of Southold, deceased. June 28, 1821.	Liber E, 4.
To James W. Booth, John Gardiner and Ira Corwin, friends of Anna Way, late of Southold, deceased. June 28, 1821.	5.
To Huldah Wells, widow of David Wells, late of Riverhead, deceased. October 13, 1821.	13.
To David Williamson, brother-in-law of Joseph Hutchinson, late of Southold, deceased. April 10, 1822.	23.
To Benjamin K. Hobart, friend of Russell Beckwith, late of Southold, deceased. October 1, 1822.	27.

29. To Samuel Tuthill, father-in-law of Richard Yonngs, late of Southold, deceased October 1, 1822.
33. To Nathaniel Griffing, father, and Stephen Griffing, brother of Nathaniel Griffing, late of Riverhead, deceased. November 26, 1822.
34. To William Brown, son-in-law of Phebe Brown, late of Southold, widow, deceased. December 2, 1822.
38. To John Habbard, a creditor of John Rogers, late of Southold, merchant, deceased. November 19, 1822.
42. To Manley Wells, brother, and Jonathan Horton, friend of Nathaniel Wells, late of Riverhead, farmer, deceased. January 15, 1823.
47. To Ira Corwin and David Billard, friends of James Youngs, late of Southold, deceased. May 12, 1823.
52. To Joseph Terry, Esquire, friend of Isaiah King, late of Southold, deceased. September 3, 1823.
56. To Baldwin Gardiner, son, and Jonathan G. Horton, friend of John Gardiner, late of Southold, deceased. November 18, 1823.
62. To Charles Booth, brother, Nathaniel Boisseau, brother-in-law, and Ruth Terry, the niece of Hannah Wells, late of Southold, deceased. January —, 1824.
63. To Lewis Sandford, of Southampton, brother of Jane Terry, late of Riverhead, deceased. February 10, 1824.
71. To John Hubbard, brother of Thomas Hubbard, late of Southold, deceased. October 15, 1824.
73. To Jonathan Horton, friend of Hendrick Corwin, late of Riverhead, deceased. November 19, 1824.
80. To John Habbard, friend of David Tuthill, late of Southold, deceased. May 7, 1825.
81. To Hannah Benjamin, widow, and Nathan Benjamin, Jr., brother of John Benjamin, late of Riverhead, deceased. May 31, 1825.
83. To Abigail Hubbard, widow, and James Hallock, friend of John Hubbard, late of Southold, deceased. June 7, 1825.
89. To Betsey Hutchinson, widow of Benjamin Hutchinson, late of Southold, deceased. October 5, 1825.
93. To Joel Reeve, son-in-law of Eunice Wines, late of Southold, deceased. December 22, 1825.
100. To Daniel Beebe, brother of James Beebe, late of Southold, deceased. March 16, 1826.
108. To Benjamin Case, friend of David Goldsmith, late of Southold, deceased. June 13, 1826.
111. To John Clark, son of John Clark, late of Southold, deceased. September 16, 1826.
115. To Samuel S. Vail and Platt T. Gould, sons-in-law of Jonathan Terry, late of Southold, deceased. October 4, 1826.
116. To Surrepta Tuthill, widow of Timothy W. Tuthill, late of Southold, deceased. October 18, 1826.
123. To John Woodhull, a creditor of Hector Y. Horton, late of Southold, deceased. February 9, 1827.
126. To Nancy Appleby, widow, and John C. Appleby, brother of Joseph E. Appleby, late of Southold, deceased. March 12, 1827.
128. To Seth H. Tuthill, brother of Noah Tuthill, late of Southold, deceased. April 6, 1827.
129. To Ebenezer W. Case, a creditor of John Booth, late of Southold, deceased. May 7, 1827.
139. To William Griffing, of Riverhead, friend of John Cox, late of Southold, deceased. October 31, 1827.

- To Seth H. Tuthill, a creditor of Gilbert Case, junior, late of Southold, deceased. 150.
July 19, 1828.
- To Mary G. Overton, daughter of Nathaniel Overton, late of Southold, deceased. 151.
August 9, 1828.
- To Ebenezer W. Case, friend of Richard Drake, late of Southold, deceased. Decem- 162.
ber 16, 1829.
- To James W. S. Davids, brother of Henry S. Davids, late of Southold, deceased. May 169.
20, 1829.
- To George Miller, Esq., creditor of Youngs Wells, late of Riverhead, deceased. 177.
October 7, 1820.

(This completes Liber E.)

In writing the above, I have, in every case where I could, given the occupation and relationship of administrators and intestate, and where they were of different towns I have so stated.

O. B. AKERLY.

Kebley & Co. Stationers
4. Sep. 1870

J. B. S. Pugh

23. St.

My Dear Doctor,

I have exerted myself some-
what to have read to you a copy of the
Notes in the address of E. B. M. in
order that you may judge if you choose
on the Constitution.

Our Anti-Slavery friends attempted
to move the Society for the purpose of
being of assistance, in the case of the
Society, an invitation to him, as Chairman
from the Society, to be of assistance
was given. The address of E. B. M. was
I remember my paper by reading, or to
be, after the word "there", I have from before

the two may come upon many fair
minded men may be glad to read
hear the conversation by the action
and the measures for the support of
the reader, friends of the cause, against
the independence of this country, against
England. The day & night of the
meeting, which I remember as being
not without - we can hardly read of
history, which is remembered such
things - the very youth, and was left much
to my own observation, with good evidence
not. It was not long after coming to the
city. I attended in 1825 & 26, the
Hall, where, in the same meeting
for H. W. Livingston, who in 1818 was the
first Congressional Officer appointed for our
Union. I also attended here and saw what an
able production I suffered. This was more
concerned me for reading about it.
The Judges then attended, and, and,
I am sure, have made the thing more
as the Law Reports, as well as the
John Jay's and the fact that the
the much I may say. (E. B. M. 1818)
1818

I trust this the best form of introducing
her account to further notice & asking
our own Board -

1640.

1890.

PROGRAMME

—OF THE—

CELEBRATION

—ON—

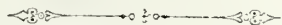
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1890.

—OF THE—

250TH ANNIVERSARY

—OF THE FORMATION OF—

THE TOWN AND THE CHURCH
OF SOUTHOLD, L. I.



Committee of arrangements appointed by the Town and the Church: Hon. Henry A. Reeves, Mr. Marens W. Terry, James H. Tuttil, Surrogate of the County of Suffolk, Thomas Young, Judge of the County of Suffolk, William H. H. Moore, Esquire, Rev. Ephraim Whitaker, D. D., Henry Huntington, Esquire, Elder Stuart T. Terry, Prof. David P. Horton, Mr. Barnabas H. Booth.

Directors of Vocal and Instrumental Music: Messrs. D. P. Horton, George B. Reeve.

Traveler Steam Job Print, Southold, N. Y.

10 A. M. in the First Church.

1. Words of Welcome by the Rev. Dr. Whitaker.
2. Singing:

SOUTHOLD'S 250TH ANNIVERSARY.

Tune—Warsaw.

1. The years, O God, are Thine!
The centuries, that roll,
Fulfil Thy wise design,
Thou art their living soul
Our fathers made Thy word their guide,
They trusted Thee. Thou didst provide.
2. Thy favor blest their toil,
Thy goodness crowned their days,
And from the fruitful soil,
The harvest sang Thy praise.
Here freedom grew, with law and peace,
And piety—a rich increase.
3. The virtues of our sires,
May all their children show,
Let holiest desires
In every bosom glow;
From age to age, in right and truth,
May our Old Town surpass her youth.
3. Prayer by the Rev. Bennett T. Abbott.
4. Reading from Barnabas Horton's Family Bible (Sixteenth Century edition)
by the Rev. J. H. Ballou.
5. Singing: Psalm and choral printed in the appendix to the same Bible.
(See page 5.)
6. Oration by the Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D., LL. D.
7. Singing:

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

1. The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky,
Their giant branches tossed;
And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.
2. Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true hearted, came;
Not with the roll of the stirring drum,
Or the trumpet that sings of fame;
Not as the flying come
In silence and in fear,
They shook the depths of the desert's gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer.
3. Amid the storm they sang,
And the stars heard, and the sea;
And the sounding ables of the dim woods rang
To the anthem of the free,
The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave's foam,
And the rocking pines of the forest roared—
This was their welcome home.
4. What sought they thus afar?
- | Bright jewels, or | - of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shine!
Aye, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod;
They have left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God!
They have left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God!
8. Benediction.

Mr
Green
1. As
2. M
3. I
4. M
5.
6. M
7. A
8. Si
9. A
10. M
11. A
12. M
13. A
14. S
15. M
16. A
17. S

1. Nov
Sing
Who,
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2. Stu
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18. M

2 P. M. Procession to Oak Lawn

Under the direction of Mr. Alva M. Salmon.

3 P. M. in the Oak Lawn Grove.

Music by the Veteran Drum Corps of Catehogue and the Cornet Bands of Greenport, Mattituck, Orient, Shelter Island and Southold.

1. ASSEMBLY by the Veteran Drum Corps.
2. Music by the Bands.
3. Introduction by the Hon. James H. Tutbill.
4. Music by the Bands.
5. Address by a representative of the Town of Shelter Island.
6. Music by the Bands.
7. Address by a representative of the Town of Riverhead.
8. Singing: The Pilgrim's Flight: (See page 6.)
9. Address by a representative of the present generation of Southold,
Rev. W. F. Whitsker.
10. Music by the Bands.
11. Address by a representative of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.
12. Music by the Bands.
13. Address by a representative of the Suffolk County Historical Society.
14. Singing: Long Island. (See page 7.)
15. Music by the Bands.
16. Address by a representative of the Town of Southampton, Hon. H. P. Hedges.
17. Singing by Mr. George B. Reeve (solo) and chorus:

WE SHALL MEET.

Tune—Shall we meet.

Rev. J. H. Ballou. Southold, August, 1890.

1. Now a glad memorial chorus
Sing we of that pilgrim band,
Who, in days so long before us,
Sojourned in this sea girt land.

Chorus:

We shall meet, yes, shall meet,
Those who still march on before us,
Chanting now a grander chorus
In a yet more goodly land.
2. Sturdy pioneers, God-fearing,
Were those worthy men of yore;
Trust in God their strong hearts cheering
While they sought a foreign shore.

Chorus:

We shall meet, etc.

18. Music by the Bands.

3. On through hardship and privation,
Brave and cheerful was their toil,
Fostering here a new-born nation,
On Columbia's virgin soil.

Chorus:

We shall meet, etc.

4. Honored be their names in story,
By their children proudly sung,
While they reap in fadeless glory,
Sheaves from faithful sowing sprung.

Chorus:

We shall meet, etc.

7:30 P. M. in the First Church.

1. Introduction by the Hon. Henry A. Reeves.
2. Prayer.
3. Singing by the Rev. B. T. Abbott (solo) and chorus:

THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME.

Oh, the old house at home where my forefathers dwelt,
Where a child at the feet of my mother I knelt,
Where she taught me the prayer, where she read me the page,
Which, if infancy lisps, is the solace of age;
My heart mid all changes, wherever I roam,
Ne'er loses its love for the old house at home.

Chorus: The old house at home, the good old house at home;
My heart never changes for that dear old house at home.

It was not for its splendor that dwelling was dear,
It was not that the gay and the noble were near;
O'er the porch the wild rose and the woodbine entwined
And the sweet-scented jessamine waved in the wind;
But dearer to me than proud turret or dome
Were the halls of my fathers, the old house at home.

Chorus.

But now that old house is no dwelling for me,
The home of the stranger henceforth it must be,
And ne'er shall I view it, or roam as a guest
O'er the ever-green fields which my fathers possessed;
Yet still in my slumbers sweet visions will come
Of the days that I passed in the old house at home.

Chorus.

4. Address by Charles B. Moore, Esquire.
5. Singing: 'The Pilgrims' Planting. (See page 8)
6. Letter from the Rev. Proby L. Cantley, Vicar of Southwold Dean of Dunwich,
School Inspector of Suffolk County, England
7. Letter from General Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States.
8. Singing:

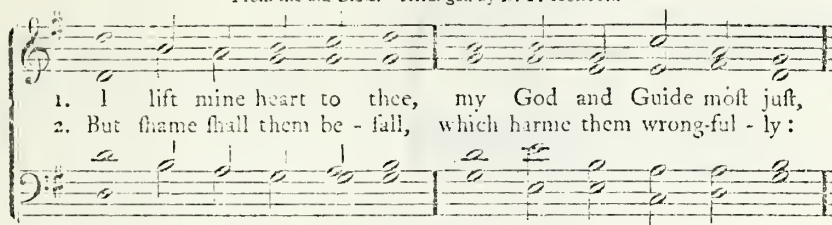
THE SHIP OF STATE.

Sail on, sail on, thou Ship of State!	Fear not each sudden sound and shock.
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!	'Tis of the wave, and not the rock:
Humanity with all its fears,	'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!	And not a rent made by the gale!
We know what Master laid thy keel,	In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,	In spite of false lights on the shore.
Who made each mast, each sail, each rope,	Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea,
What anvils rang, what hammers bent	Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers,
In what a forge, in what a heat,	our tears,
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!	Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears,
	Are all with thee, are all with thee.

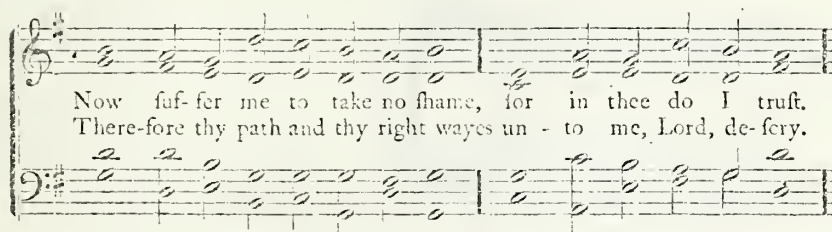
9. Benediction.

AD TE DOMINE. Psalm xxv. T. S.

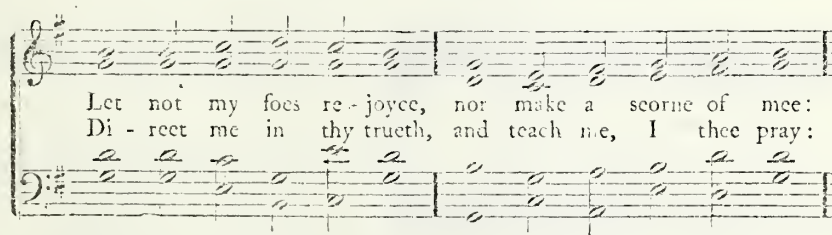
From the old Bible. Arranged by D. P. HORTON.



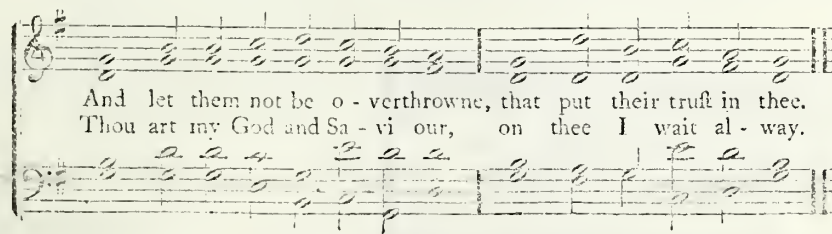
1. I lift mine heart to thee, my God and Guide most just,
2. But shame shall them be - fall, which harme them wrong-ful - ly:



Now suf-fer me to take no shame, for in thee do I trust.
There-fore thy path and thy right wayes un - to me, Lord, de-fery.



Let not my foes re-joyce, nor make a scorne of mee:
Di - rect me in thy trueth, and teach me, I thee pray:




And let them not be o - verthrowne, that put their trust in thee.
Thou art my God and Sa - vi our, on thee I wait al - way.

The Pilgrims' Flight.

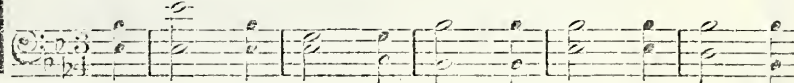

T. B. FORCE.

D. P. HORTON.



Andante.



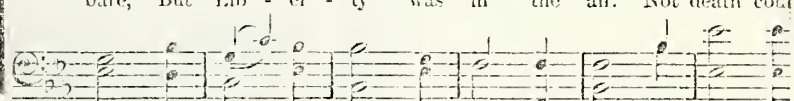
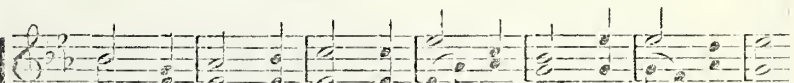
1. Fair Isle! fare - well, though o'er the heart, Comes sor - row'
2. By O - cean's bree - zy breath was blown The Pil - grims'


sha - dow as we part, Thy neck - lace is the foam - ing
to a wild un - known, Cold was the night, the for - est

sheen, That O - cean twines a - bout his Queen. But lo! the
bare, But Lib - er - ty was in the air. Not death could

ty - rant press - es hard, From him we fly, 'gainst him we guard
quench, nor ty - rant tame His love for that ce - les - tial name



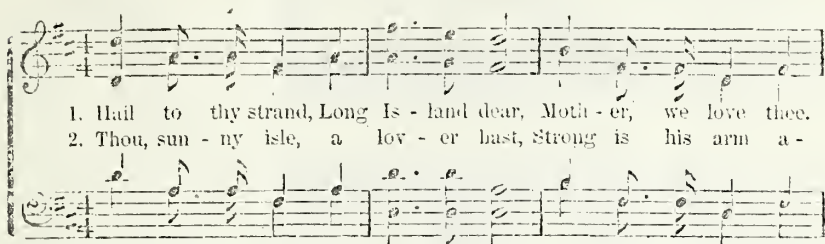
- 3 Through cycles past we love to trace,
The story of our fathers' race;
The race that bare the torch on high,
When freedom flashed athwart the sky.
That light now blazing from its birth,
Shall brighter yet illumine the earth.

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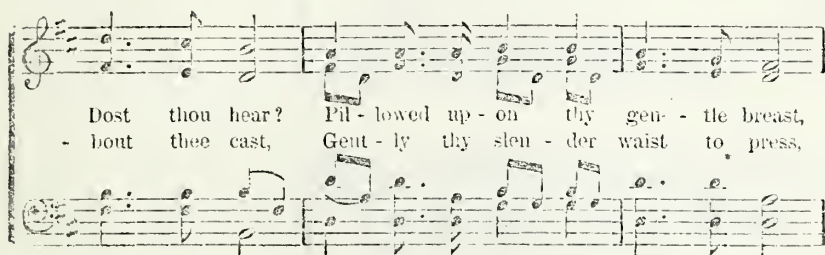
Long Island.

T. B. FORCE.

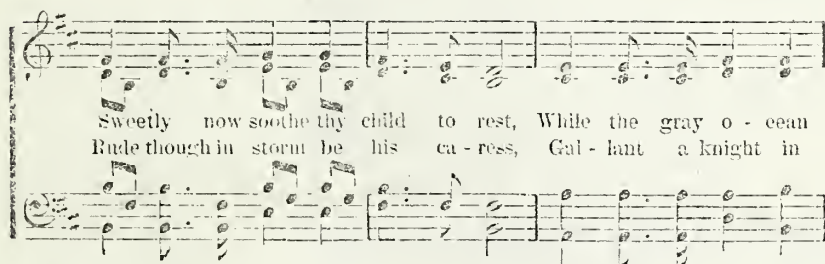
D. P. HORTON.



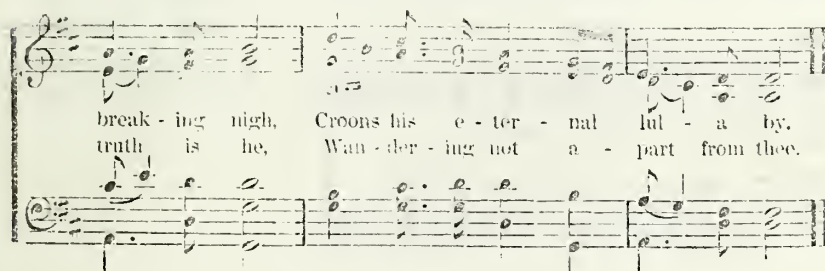
1. Hail to thy strand, Long Is - land dear, Moth - er, we love thee.
2. Thou, sun - ny isle, a lov - er hast, Strong is his arm a -



Dost thou hear? Pil - lowed up - on thy gen - tle breast,
- bout thee cast, Gent - ly thy slen - der waist to press,



Sweetly now soothe thy child to rest, While the gray o - cean
Rude though in storm be his ca - ress, Gal - lant a knight in



break - ing nigh, Croons his e - ter - nal lul - a by.
truth is he, Wan - der - ing not a - part from thee.

- 3 Smoothly he spreads a mirror there,
Glassing thy beauty, island fair.
Where the tall clif and forest green
Shimmer in all their summer sheen.
Home of my heart, forever dear,
Would I were away with thee here.

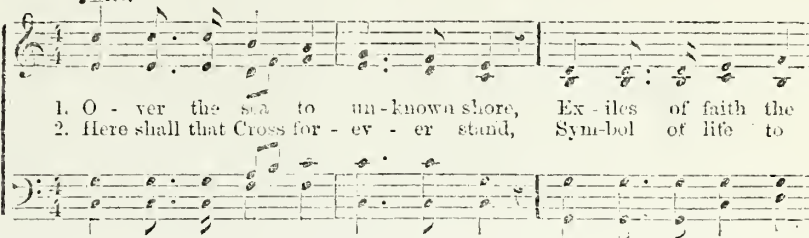
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The Pilgrims' Planting.

Words by Rev. E. WHITAKER, D.D. Aug. 1867.

Music by D. P. H. Aug. 1867.

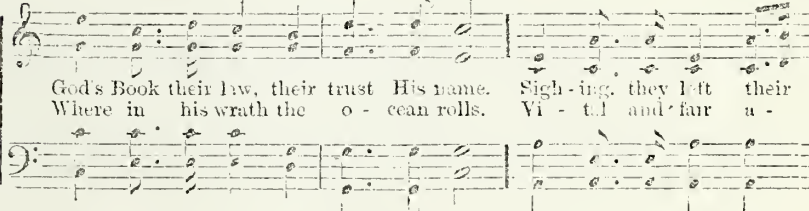
$\text{♩} = 100.$



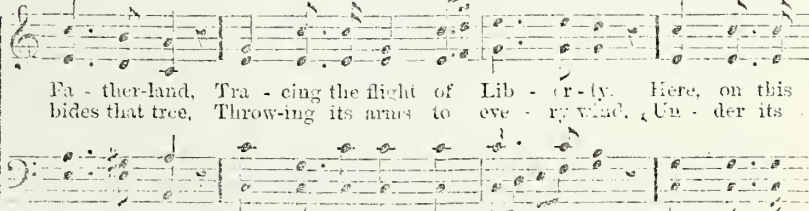
1. O - ver the sea to un-knowna shore, Ex - iles of faith the
2. Here shall that Cross for - ev - er stand, Sym-bol of life to



Pil - grims came; Free - dom they sought, not gold - en ore,
dy - ing souls; Firm as a rock, nail shift - ing sand,



God's Book their law, their trust His name. Sigh - ing, they left their
Where in his wrath the o - cean rolls. Vi - tal and fair a -



Fa - ther-land, Tra - cing the flight of Lib - er - ty. Here, on this
bides that tree, Throw-ing its arms to eve - ry wind, Un - der its



spot that faith - ful band, Plant - ed the Cross and Freedom's Tree,
shade far aye shall be, Rest and de-light for all man-kind.

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